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Fight Revived As Court Voids Minimum Pay

New York Ruling on Wage for Women Unleashes New Campaign

Appeal Is Planned

Many Industrial Leaders Deplore Action—Labor Seeks Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—The issue of a living wage for women in industry is again an open one in New York today following action by the Court of Appeals yesterday in abrogating as unconstitutional the State's law requiring that working women be paid an amount "commensurate with the value of service rendered."

The court's four-to-three decision ending a long fight to stabilize the status of women workers by establishing an economic bottom to wages, was given in the case of Joseph Tipaldo, manager of the Spotlight Laundry, Brooklyn, indicted with three others for violating the wage law, but it involves women in all branches of industry in accord with the scope of the state statute. The defendant sought a habeas corpus writ on the ground that the state law violated the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and a similar provision in the state constitution.

Industry Stabilized

In the laundry industry, the law had increased average wages paid to more than 22,000 women and minor employees from $10.41 to $13.42 a week and compliance had been 94 per cent, State Labor Department officials said. They declared that the law had "stabilized the industry for the first time in its history, assisting materially in eliminating cutthroat competition, racketeering and inhuman exploitation of employees."

The court's ruling was deplored in state, civic, labor and industrial quarters today when advocates of restrictions against "oppressive and unreasonable" wages stressed how substandard labor practices in the laundries had furnished a primary argument for remedial legislation.

Amendment Sought

The State Federation of Labor will draft a substitute amendment for immediate submission to the present Legislature according to its president, George Meany, who saw in the court's action "a sad blow to the thousands of women engaged in industry who had built their hopes for a decent wage on the provisions of the minimum wage law."

Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, vice-president of the Consumers' League and regional director of the National Relations Board, saw the decision as raising anew the issue of "whether this Government has any chance to develop proper means of meeting new or recurrent crises in economic life."

Appeal Planned

Announcement that the ruling would be appealed to the United States Supreme Court came from Elmer F. Andrews, state industrial commissioner, who voiced the hope that observance of the state law would continue pending this action.

In the opinion of H. K. Wilder, secretary of the Laundry Board of Trade of Greater New York, the decision would "destroy much of the progress made within the past three years within the laundry industry."

Court's Decision

Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane wrote the majority opinion of the court, declaring that the federal interpretation was binding upon it, since it found "no material difference" between the congressional and state acts.

"We should follow the law as given, and not speculate as to the changes which have come or are supposed to have come to economic conditions in the last decade which may move the Supreme Court to further consideration of its ruling," he remarked.

"Vague Standards"

"The act of Congress had one standard—the living wage; this State had added another—reasonable value. The minimum wage must include both. What was vague before has not been made any clearer."

Judge Irving Lehman, writing for the dissenters, held that the Legislature had not acted arbitrarily or transcended the limitations upon its powers in the statute, declaring that the restriction imposed by it upon liberty of contract was "directed against a harmful and perhaps unfair use of that liberty."

"From wages so fixed a vicious chain of results may follow," he said. "The health of the underpaid women suffers or they must become a burden upon their families or communities. That is a matter which is certainly of public concern and which might well engage the attention of the Legislature."

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Workers for Prison Reform Hail Blow at Penal Profits; Declare It Finishes Slavery

Regard Supreme Court Ruling Against Interstate Trade in Prison-Made Goods as Culmination of Goal Sought Since 1873

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Achievement of a long-standing goal of prison reform is seen here in the decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the Hawes-Cooper Act, barring convict-made goods from interstate sale, E. Stagg Whitin, chairman of the executive committee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, characterizing the ruling as "eliminating private profit from the prison system" and as "breaking up the last stronghold of slavery in the United States—that of prison labor."

Mr. Whitin held that the decision would have important effect not now generally appreciated and that it "cuts very deeply into the economic structure of this country."

"The League of Nations has been waiting for this decision," he said, adding that "the exploitation of prisoners in the United States has been an international disgrace and without a parallel in other countries."

Ends 63 Years' Work

"As a result of this action, the United States can soon be ready to sign the International Slavery Compact without an exception," he declared.

"I think this confirms the work of prison reformers from the day of President Rutherford Hayes in 1873 to this day and makes possible the elimination of private profit from the prison system and the possible set-up of an adequate prison system in the United States."

Mr. Whitin said the committee of which he is chairman has been working toward this end for 25 years. It has a nationwide membership of publicly-active citizens and has been "a co-ordinating force, driving out this exploitation," he added.

"The worst sweatshop conditions during the last 100 years have been our prisons," he continued. "The dumping which has been the result of an over-crowded market leads to sweatshops, but this decision closes most of the markets."

Praise for Women's Clubs

Mr. Whitin stressed that the prohibition of convict-made goods in interstate commerce "leaves the prisoners with $1,000,000,000 worth of state and county government market."

He scored the policy of letting contracts to private industry em-

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Japanese Prince Rejects Task Of Forming Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 4—Prince Fumimaro Konoe, president of the House of Peers, unexpectedly declined appointment as Premier after the afternoon newspapers had issued extras announcing his choice as the end of the Cabinet crisis. This throws the situation back into its original uncertainty.

While the formal ground of the Prince's refusal was ill health, it is not improbable that he considered the difficulties of forming a stable government, which would pursue a middle-of-the-road course under present conditions, insuperable.

Unless Prince Konoe can be persuaded to reconsider his decision, Prince Kimmochi Saionji would seem obliged to choose between an army general and a civilian statesman more definitely conservative in orientation than Prince Konoe.

Prince Saionji, the ranking elder statesman, was summoned by Emperor Hirohito for advice on the selection of cabinet members after the soldiers' revolt and assassinations of Feb. 26.

Prince Konoe has always been associated with his fellow aristocrat, Prince Saionji, whom he accompanied to the Paris Peace Conference. After his return from a visit to the United States in 1934, Prince Konoe expressed the view that Japan's greatest lack was able and forceful leaders, and predicted that Japan's greatest national emergency would come, not in 1935 or 1936, but several years later, when the burden of additional military and naval expenditure following the breakdown of the Naval Conference would be felt.

Prince Saionji stemmed the tide moving toward military dictatorship after the assassination of Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai on May 15, 1932, by creating a national Cabinet without party affiliation, headed by the late Viscount Makoto Saito, which continued with little change under the Premiership of Admiral Keisuke Okada. This system crumbled with the assassination of its main leaders last week.

Proportional Voting Urged for New York In Charter Revision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—The City Fusion Party, emblem under which the Fiorello H. LaGuardia mayoralty ticket defeated Tammany Hall three years ago, puts the proportional representation system of voting for city legislative office at the head of its report for city charter revision made public by its chairman, Michael Potter, today.

The party would adopt the Hare system of selection, with 75,000 votes as the unit for the election of each member, and change the present bicameral form of the municipal assembly to a single chamber. Its further recommendations propose a vice-mayor to relieve the mayor of all legislative functions, their respective salaries to be $17,500 and $40,000, with the pay for councilmen at $15,000.

The report also suggests abolition of the city's five borough governments, retaining only their nominal heads, and deep inroads into the costly five county governments of the city with one district attorney instead of the present five, one county clerk and one sheriff. It would centralize all city departments under the 12 heads of executive, law, police, fire, social welfare, public works, buildings, tenements and licenses; transportation and highways, health and hospitals, parks, education and finance. The council would name the comptroller, the remaining 11 to be mayoral appointees.

British Rearming Set at £50,000,000 In Current Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—The additional cost during the current year of the rearmament to which the British Government is now committed is estimated in informed circles here at about £50,000,000, the Monitor learns.

Ordinary Navy, Army and Air Force expenditure is placed at £155,000,000 compared to £124,000,000 last year, and £20,000,000 extra is expected to be spent during the coming 12 months upon the additions announced yesterday.

Viscount Snowden, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, denounced the Government's proposals as "staggering." A Labor Party organ says today that the arms program will be opposed on the ground that the Government has not made out its case for the proposals, this having been the condition for Opposition support laid down in the House of Commons Feb. 24 when Mr. Clement R. Attlee, the Labor spokesman, said: "I agree that we want this country strong, but whatever arms are required must be such as are needed only for League policy."

But this opposition is only partial. The Trade Union Congress is still considering conditions under which organized labor will be prepared to co-operate fully with the Government.

Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Opposition Liberal M. P., has given notice of a motion in Commons suggesting a conference of all party leaders to secure "national support on the widest possible front for an armament policy closely linked with the system of collective security."

Oil Ban Seen Sure If Duce Refuses Peace

Flandin Reluctant but Eden Firm for Action to Force Peace

Reich Stand Vital

By Sisley Huddleston
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 4—Italy is now offered a final opportunity for the opening of negotiations in the framework of the Covenant with a view to promoting a "cessation of hostilities and a definitive restoration of peace" —on motion of France, represented by her Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin.

Until March 10—the date before which the response will be considered by the Committee of Thirteen—there will be no question of extending sanctions. But should the reply by deemed unfavorable it is difficult to see how, after Britain's declaration of readiness to impose an oil embargo, that grave decision can be further evaded.

How It Reads

The actual communication from the League to the Governments of Italy and Ethiopia follows:

The Committee of Thirteen, acting in virtue of the mandate given it by the Council in its resolution of Dec. 10, addresses to both belligerents an urgent appeal for the immediate opening of negotiations in the framework of the League of Nations and in the spirit of the Covenant with the view to a prompt cessation of hostilities and a definitive restoration of peace.

The Committee of Thirteen will meet March 10 to take cognizance of the replies from the two governments.

Contradictory Comment

Such is the situation which has provoked more contradictory commentary than any yet registered at Geneva during the troublesome Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

There are three versions of the intentions of the League. First is that the powers are seeking every possible pretext to avoid real action. Second, that they are on the contrary justifying in advance their contemplated strong action by making an offer to Italy which in the present circumstances it will refuse. Third, that there is a genuine prospect for the peace overture which will render action unnecessary.

Attitudes Unchanged

The salient point is that France a few weeks before its general elections is under a new Foreign Minister who is just as reluctant to push sanctions to what are called "extremes" as under former Foreign Minister Pierre Laval and that Britain, as represented by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, is just as insistent on coercive measures as ever. Both sides are criticized on different ground. M. Flandin is accused of dilatory tactics; Mr. Eden is accused of rigidity.

Either a fresh peace offer should have been made or it should not have been made. If it should, it was tactless to accompany it with menaces and to give it the character of an ultimatum. If it should not then the British should have frankly opposed it.

These are the opposing views heard not so much among the

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LaGuardia Gets Federal Help in Elevator Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Federal mediation has been brought to bear on New York City's building service employees' strike today as Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, entered the negotiations, now in their third day, at Mayor LaGuardia's instance following his intervention Monday to protect apartment house dwellers from a revolt against public necessity and order.

The federal conciliator left the Akron, Ohio, rubber strike scene for the New York building tie-up and, coincident with his arrival here, the Mayor served notice on both sides that the deadlock between the Building Service Employees' Union and the Realty Advisory Board must be broken by tonight.

Expects Immediate End

"I shall expect the strike to end sometime today," the Mayor said. "Both sides have had an opportunity of ventilating their grievances. The public interest is now paramount. I shall remain at City Hall until settlement is reached."

If the warning to both sides to "get down to business" fails, the Mayor said he would insist on arbitration either by him alone or by a representative board under an impartial chairman.

Day-long conferences at City Hall yesterday and which were resumed had brought no apparent change in the nonunion stand of the Realty Advisory Board, controlling employer group, although the union indicated readiness for an agreement on the basis of a $2 wage increase and a preferential shop whereby union members would be given first chance at jobs, but without the closed shop stipulation.

Progress in Agreements

Coincidentally, it was learned that the Trinity Corporation, operating 45 downtown buildings had reached a tentative understanding with the union, further marking the tendency among building owners to break away from the closed-shop-or-nothing stand of the realty board.

The discussions at City Hall went forward today against a background of increasingly effective resistance by building owners, with building superintendents and strike-breakers at the controls of the up-and-down transport system in the strike areas, leaving few buildings without at least periodic service.

Park Avenue Sees Riot

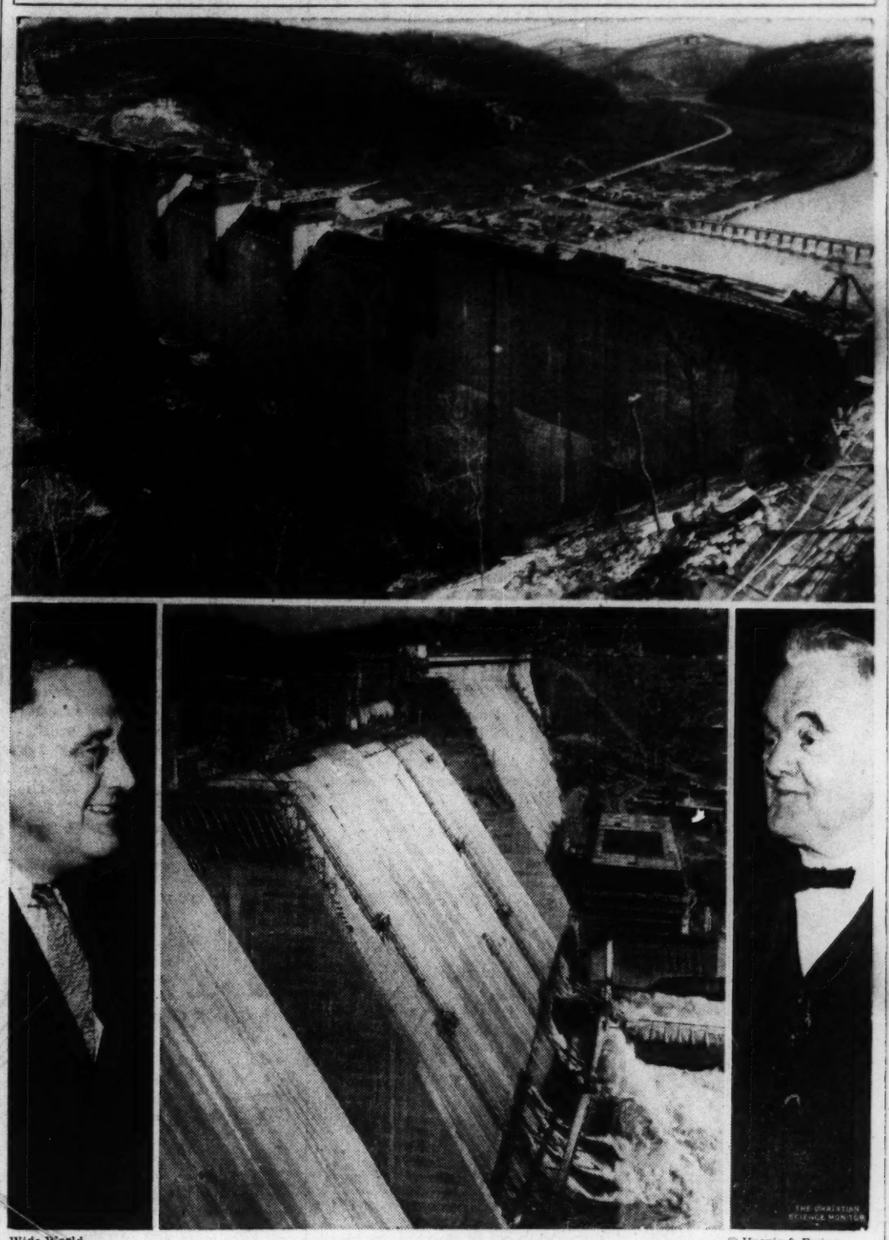
Strike disorders developed today when 2hundreds of strikers in a window-smashing march down Park Avenue brought sharply home to the wealthy residents of the section the seriousness of the situation. The glass doors of nine buildings were smashed and the thoroughfare str ewn with wreckage, although the polyice estimated the damage at less than $500. A police blockade at Seventy-sixth Street dispersed the strikers up converging side streets. It marked one of the rare cases in labor disputes history when such a demonstration has reached the more exclusive residence sections of any city.

Mounting disorders brought the total of arrests to 66, and, according to this same source, the walkout had been effective in 1309 buildings, as compared with the union figure of 6000 and the realty board's "less than 500."

Overgrazing Warning

DALHART, Texas (AP) — Unless farmers and ranchers check the practice of placing large herds on wheat and stalk fields, B. W. McGinnis, soil conservation service officer, warns Dallam County that soil will be as vulnerable to spring winds as last year. He stated overgrazing would destroy the present advantage of a 75 per cent better vegetative covering here than a year ago.

TVA Begins to Work at Clinch River



Wide World — President Roosevelt

Norris Dam an Important TVA Unit
Top—Rear View Shows the Great Lake Just Beginning to Form. Bottom—Side View of Norris Dam

© Harris & Ewing — Senator Norris

President Closes Norris Dam Gates By Pressing Key

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Pressing a gold telegraph key in his office President Roosevelt today gave the signal that placed in operation the $35,000,000 Norris Dam, first major construction job to be completed in the Tennessee Valley program.

At the President's signal, two gates in the huge dam were lowered to begin their work of holding back acres of water that can be released in such quantities as may be needed for power generation at Muscle Shoals farther down the river system.

The dam is named for Senator George W. Norris (R), of Nebraska, who worked for years before he finally succeeded in getting the Government to make use of the gigantic "white elephant" power plant at Muscle Shoals.

Primarily for Storage

Norris Dam is primarily a storage dam; only a minor share of TVA electrical power will be generated there. It is one of five dams to be built as a part of the valley system.

Located on the Clinch River, 26 miles northwest of Knoxville, it will regulate the flow of water to the other dams and ultimately to Wilson Dam, outstanding power source for the valley. When floods rush down from the mountains, it will catch them in its 83-square-mile reservoir before they reach the Tennessee; in times of low water, it will send out water to keep the turbines turning at the large power plants down the river.

Significant developments in the construction of the dam were its

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San Diego Pipeline Dream Comes True

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Water from El Capitan Reservoir, a project conceived 17 years ago, will be delivered to San Diego homes this fall, Hydraulic Engineer Fred Pyle announced.

The City Council voted to award a pipeline contract to Consolidated Steel Company for $412,359.85, subject to routine approval by the PWA, which is contributing 30 per cent of the cost. The city and Government will build six miles of the eight-mile pipeline. The La Mesa, Lemon Grove & Spring Valley Irrigation district, which is using El Capitan Reservoir as a storage basin, is building the rest of the pipeline at a cost of $127,000.

With the completion of the pipeline next fall, El Capitan Dam, with a storage capacity of 38,000,000,000 gallons, will be connected with El Capitan pipeline which leads into University Heights Reservoir in the city.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, March 4

Rural—Electrification Cut to $420,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The political weather vane creaks toward the direction of economy. The indication: Democratic leaders agreed to cut the appropriations to be sought under the Norris Rural Electrification bill from $1,000,000,000 to $420,000,000. Thus "deciphered" the measure is groomed for passage.

March 10—Date Fixed for Duce's Reply

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva—March 10 bids fair to become a crucial date in Europe's fast-moving political history By that day Il Duce must accept or reject the League of Nations' invitation to negotiate settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian War, if he is to head off League consideration of oil sanctions. Then the League, it would seem, must be done with all temporizing and dispose of the Damoclean issue of oil sanctions. In the light of England's statement that it is ready to apply these sanctions against Italy, an oil embargo is anticipated in the event of Il Duce's refusal to negotiate.

France, confronting a general election, is still deemed hesitant to push sanctions to the extreme. Should more severe sanctions be imposed, it is expected that Italy would renounce the League and the Locarno Pact, and cast about for a new ally.

Jobs—Falling Off Discussed at White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—William Green's estimate of a 10 per cent increase in unemployment in January over December somewhat flabbergasted the Administration. A White House conference gave itself over to discussion of this knotty problem of unemployment that remains an unwelcome visitor on this the third anniversary of the President's inauguration. The Federation of Labor chief's estimates of unemployment increases were checked and discussed with no conclusions being disclosed.

Unemployment increases may vitally interfere with presidential plans for relief, reducing relief costs to a conjectured $2,000,000,000 and cutting 700,000 persons from the WPA rolls by June 30. More than 11,000,000 persons still without normal employment represent what is conceded to be the nation's greatest problem—11,000,000 challenges to those who would decree the emergency ended.

Social Credit—Douglas Quits Alberta Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Edmonton, Alta.—William Aberhart, Social Credit Premier of Alberta, received word from Maj. C. H. Douglas, engineer of the profit-sharing system, that he was severing his connections with Alberta's experiment because of the employment of A. J. Magor, Montreal financial expert, to guide Alberta's financial footsteps to solvency.

He declared that the advice of Mr Magor, an accredited advocate of big business, if followed by the Government, makes it imperative to established Social Credit that he take this course. He claims that the

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Boston News Today:

Police Cordon Thrown About Garment Strike Area
Cardinal Criticized on Child Labor Bill
Policemen's Word Final in Drunkenness Arrests
Curley Tacks Boomerang Clause on Council Bill
Fin Com Says Snow Costs Mansfield More Than Curley
Dog Racing Crookedness Charged by Shea

These and many other interesting stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

House Leaders To Handle New Tax With Care

Speaker Byrns Says Some Exemption Will Be Forthcoming

Exemptions In Sight

General Feeling Is That Nothing Will Be Done to Retard Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—With citizens in all parts of the country still striving to understand and interpret the meaning to themselves of President Roosevelt's proposals for new taxes on corporation surpluses, a subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee began what may be a long and hard-fought struggle over the program.

Administration leaders in the House—the initiating body on tax proposals—gathered in Speaker Byrns's office and issued reassuring statements to those whose apprehensions have been aroused. Speaking of exemption from the proposed tax of reasonable and adequate reserves to smooth out prosperity peaks and depression valleys, Speaker Byrns said:

"There will be an exemption of some kind but we can't tell how much."

Promise Nothing Radical

Representative William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, floor leader, said:

"You can be sure we will write nothing paralyzing into the law." And Representative John J. O'Connor (D), of New York, chairman of the House Rules Committee, recalled that he had twice introduced a bill with the same purpose as the President's proposals, and that it had provided for an exemption of reserves up to $500,000.

The House sub-committee heard direct recommendation from Treasury experts of the undistributed profits tax, with a proposed range of 27 to 46 per cent. This makes the average of 33½ per cent previously mentioned. Rep. Samuel B. Hill (D) of Washington, chairman of the sub-committee, estimated that the proposed tax rate would not "prevent corporations from building up reserves." He emphasized that banks and insurance companies would be exempt.

These statements all indicated Congress' acute awareness of the chief argument raised against the tax proposals: that it would increase the severity of depressions by wiping out surpluses thriftily set by for a rainy day. To this President Roosevelt also replied last night, by pointing out that the Bureau of Internal Revenue already allows exemptions for proper reserves and reasonable depreciation allowances.

Sees Example to Follow

He estimated that future practices would take new needs into account, based on rulings of the Internal Revenue Bureau which have been upheld in court action.

This flow of shock-absorbing statements and interpretations seemed to be having its effect on Congress, which had been swept off its feet by the President's message yesterday. The surprise feature of that message, coupled with its complicated and revolutionary sounding features, produced Congress' initial sentiments of only partly coherent protest. Many statements issued yesterday under pressure were based on misinformation.

Today the critical barrage to which Republicans were subjecting the tax proposals continued unabated. Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, the minority leader, summed the opposition's case when he said that the program does not "clarify the tangled budget situation," but is "the official end of the 'breathing spell for business.' His proposals do not offer a fiscal program, but a political stratagem."

Not So Bad After All

Now that sober second-day analysis is taking place, much more can be found in favor of the tax proposals, but throughout there is a strain of caution and compromise.

The Administration leaders are apprehensive about unduly prolonging the session of Congress—although the very presentation of the tax program would seem to send it into late May or June—and they patently wish to avoid "cracking-down" on business. Upon seeing the stock market react favorably for the second day in succession, they took great heart this noon.

Meantime, it was obviously the task of tax experts all over the country to analyze the program for the benefit of the baffled citizenry. One of these, Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, who once advised President Roosevelt and later broke with him over monetary policy, presented authoritative support:

Points to Advantages

"I believe it is highly advisable," he said, "to increase federal revenues at once. . . . I am happy to find the President insisting on this course. There is no need to plow back such a large portion of their profits as many American firms have been doing."

Professor Sprague had one suggested improvement:

"I think the plan would be more equitable if figured on a three-year basis. There is nothing sacred in the 12-month period and income and profits are variable."

On the other hand, the chief critical point raised in expert circles was

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House Leaders Pledge Nothing Radical in Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

on the question of whether a tax averaging 33⅓ per cent on undistributed corporate profits would force their distribution to stockholders, and thus break down surpluses. Some authorities felt that such a tax would force the distribution of practically all current earnings, leaving the corporation in a serious plight when depression struck.

Surpluses Eased Depression

It was pointed out that in the past six years an enormous number of American companies had continued to meet their pay rolls and running expenses, not to say their dividends, solely because of big surpluses stored in fat years.

The proposed average tax—33⅓ per cent—struck many lay observers as high, but experts figured out that in many instances it would take no greater tax from a corporation than is taken now. In the first place, the corporation would in future pay no tax whatever on the income it distributed as dividends.

Only on the remainder, if any, would it pay 33⅓ per cent. Worked out on the basis of paying 60 per cent in dividends and keeping 40 per cent as a backlog—which is a widespread practice—the total tax in future would not be appreciably more than in the past.

But if the contention of other experts is accurate, that this tax rate would force the distribution of surpluses, then a revenue enormously in excess of what is now taken from personal income tax-payers would be collected.

Apparently no increase is proposed in the rate of personal income tax. But corporation dividends, which are now exempt from normal tax in personal incomes, would be taxed in future.

The Treasury anticipates that this inclusion, coupled with the fact that vastly more corporate income would be distributed to stockholders to appear in their surtaxes as well as their normal tax, would produce the same revenue as if the money was undistributed by the corporation and paid the 33⅓ per cent tax.

How About Personal Taxes?

In a word, corporation profits would be taxed in one of two ways, and divided between both methods. Undistributed profits would pay 33 1-3 per cent all in a lump. Distributed profits would pay both the normal personal tax and the surtax. Together, these would on the average apparently mount as high as 33 1-3 per cent, with no increase in present rates. That is the expectation.

But if the experts are right in thinking that most corporations will prefer to distribute the bulk of their earnings, thus escaping all corporation income tax whatsoever, what will happen to personal income taxes? In the fiscal year 1936, the Administration expected to collect $1,943,000,000 in corporation and personal income taxes together. Of these about $1,000,000,000 alone were to be personal income taxes.

A Staggering Possibility

Under the new plan, if all surpluses were distributed to the stockholders, these latter personal income taxpayers would be called upon to foot a tax bill of not only $1,000,000,000, but $1,614,600,000 as well—the former and new taxes on income which originated with corporations.

Now, it is true that most of this increase will be on entirely new income, which should gratify the personal income taxpayer. But the fact remains that his tax bill will be perhaps two and a half times greater than ever before, with no increase in rate. The effect of this on the big personal income taxpayers is bound to be sensational.

This, and countless other effects, are being figured out by the experts. Reduced to simpler and more general terms, the broad effects of the tax proposal seem to be:

Some of Broad Effects

1. A move is made toward reducing the deficit.
2. The move is in the orthodox direction, not through currency inflation.
3. It is insisted that Congress pay for its own expenditures—for the farm subsidy and the bonus.
4. The continuing farm costs are transferred from the consumers of foodstuffs or textiles—insofar as these consumers paid the old processing taxes—and placed on the shoulders of the recipients of corporation income.
5. An enormous change— freely described as revolutionary—is made in corporation management, by placing a premium upon the distribution of income instead of leaving its control in the hands of a few majority stockholders.
6. President Roosevelt's desire to place more power in the hands of individual stockholders is thus furthered.

Pleasing to Most Voters

7. Politically, the greater masses of the voters are again pleased: most people own no stocks at all and they will have no added taxes; of the stock owners, most are minority holders, who have often protested at holding back of dividends, and they should welcome stimulated distribution.
8. In short, the smallest group in the country—a group already stoutly opposed to President Roosevelt—feels the direct shock of the new tax proposals.
9. And if the plan works, it will mean a speedier and wider distribution of the national income, in line with President Roosevelt's aims.

Shrewd Politics

While Democrats showed a mixed first response to the message, and even hedged today in their support, Republicans were almost unanimous in opposition. Whether this lineup will prevail remains to be seen. But if the Republicans block the tax bill, President Roosevelt can say:

"It was Republican votes which put the bonus across; it was Republican votes which blocked our most strenuous efforts to balance the budget by the only safe means—taxation instead of inflation."

If the President then draws from the same capacious hat which held this taxation white rabbit a fairly impressive economy program, slashing estimated expenditures for departments and emergency functions right and left, it is foreseen that he will have removed many arguments opposed to him.

Poor Farm Makes Money in Portland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

AN ANOMALY in finance confronted Multnomah County officials recently when the poor farm turned back to the treasury over and above 1935 expenses a profit of $12,451.67. The officials commented that if all county departments performed in the same manner, the taxpayers would be receiving dividends instead of paying taxes.

The profit was made from a diversity of activities, including dairying, gardening, hog raising, fruit raising and poultry, according to the annual report of the superintendent.

Total value of all products of the farm during the past year was $40,933.60.

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Chandler & Co.

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Recent Victories Put Duce In Mood for Peace Parleys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 4—If peace proposals were now submitted to Premier Benito Mussolini which fulfilled all of Italy's claims and aspirations in East Africa, they would surely be examined by Il Duce, it is authoritatively stated here.

Premier Mussolini presented concrete peace proposals to the French Premier Pierre Laval, Oct. 16, 1935. The terms were never published and were subsequently rejected both by the French and British Governments on the ground that they were excessive and contrary to the League Covenant.

Demands Haven't Shrunk

Now that the military situation seems entirely favorable to Italy, it is considered very unlikely that Premier Mussolini would be disposed to take less than he demanded last October.

The difficulty, therefore, of finding a peace formula which is at the same time acceptable both to Italy, Ethiopia and the League seems still to be very great. Hence there is a good deal of pessimism here regarding the prospects of a peace settlement at present.

Settling "Old Accounts"

Meanwhile the Fascist press, which, as is well known, reflects official opinion, is emphatic in demanding that Italy should prosecute the war in East Africa until "all accounts" with Ethiopia have been settled. In May of last year, Il Duce assured the troops departing for Africa that both old accounts would be liquidated.

The latest victory in the Tembien area completes the last of the old scores to be wiped out, it is now declared.

Three Losses Made Up

Adowa—Makale—Amba Alaji—all have been reconquered. Italy occupies once more the territory which she had 40 years ago under a protectoriate. Italy's military honor therefore is considered avenged.

But other scores to be settled include, it is declared, numberless acts of aggression and provocation during the past 40 years for which reparation will be taken in the battlefield.

Indifference Shown

The military action in progress, writes Virginio Gayda in the Giornale d'Italia, is still far from being concluded. He adds that the Italians are as unanimous in expressing indifference to the new optimistic rumors of peace as they were formerly to pessimistic rumors to the contrary.

The prevailing opinion in Italy is that Il Duce, either now or after a fresh advance, will endeavor to come to terms directly with the Negus of Ethiopia; or rather will succeed in convincing Emperor Haile Selassie that it would be best to accept an Italian peace before it is too late.

Is It Finesse?

There is, of course, no means of knowing whether this is Il Duce's plan, but if such is the case, and if it succeeds, there is no doubt that Premier Mussolini will have scored a great victory against Geneva.

But, though Italy, with the knowledge that the military situation is well in hand, does not seem excessively desirous of bringing the war to an end, unless she can reap all the fruits of victory, she is at the same time most anxious that sanctions shall not be intensified.

The exceptionally friendly terms with which the Italian Cabinet on Tuesday expressed satisfaction at America's refusal to extend the embargo on arms and implements of war to oil and other raw materials, shows how serious the situation would become for Italy if Geneva decreed further sanctions against her.

It is difficult to estimate the effect which the financial and economic sanctions now in operation for nearly four months have had in this country.

Claim vs. Counter-Claim

The Italian claim that they have been fruitless may be dismissed along with the opposite claim that sanctions already have gravely perturbed Italy's financial and economic position.

The actual period wherein sanctions have been enforced is still too short for any decisive effect to be felt.

Italy Buys Raw Materials

Financial sanctions in particular have not in any way prevented Italy from buying the raw materials she needs for her war industries. Italy's gold stock is still far from being exhausted and according to a statement made a few weeks ago the outflow of gold for 1935 was less than during 1934. The last returns of the Bank of Italy were published Oct. 20, 1935. They show that Italy's gold holdings amounted to approximately 4,000,000,000 lire.

The measures adopted by the Government for defense of the currency and for regulation of foreign trade are generally regarded as sufficient to safeguard Italy's financial position at least for the immediate future.

Sweeping Banking Reforms

The sweeping reform in the Italian banking system approved by the Fascist cabinet aims at complete reorganization of the credit system of Italy by extension of the basic corporative principle into the fields of savings and credits.

The reform, which is still to be elaborated in detail, means that in addition to the control which it has already exercised over the banks of Italy, the state will virtually eliminate all private enterprise in the field of credits.

Duce at Head

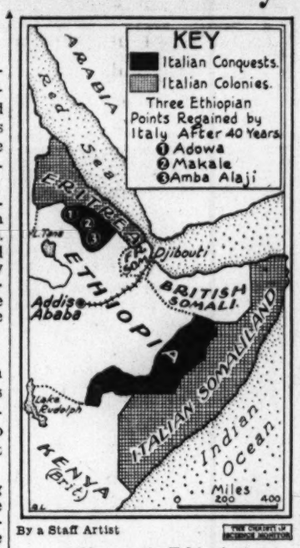
The entire Italian banking system henceforth is to be run by a new supreme organization called the Inspectorate for Defense of Savings, controlled by a newly created directorate under the chairmanship of the head of the Government, Benito Mussolini.

This directorate is to be composed of the Ministers of Finance, Corporations, and Agriculture, and the Governor of the Bank of Italy. It will trace the policy to be followed by Italian banks for the future development of the country's economic and credit system.

Corporate Principle

In order further to emphasize the application of the corporative principle to the banking system it is stipulated that this directorate must first consult the Central Corporative Committee, one of the highest organs of the entire corporative organization, before defining its future policy.

The Bank of Italy also is to be entirely reorganized, elevated to a public body and invested with special functions as the bank of banks.



By a Staff Artist

Changes in Ethiopia

Italy Has Regained Its Losses of 40 Years Ago in Recent Victories

Shots at New Deal Fired in Baltimore By Breckinridge

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3 (AP)—Col. Henry Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War in the Woodrow Wilson Administration, called upon Democratic foes of the New Deal today to utilize the state primaries to record their challenge to the Roosevelt Administration, even "though the lack of means and organization reduce the results seemingly to the vanishing point."

Colonel Breckinridge, a New York lawyer who has filed in the Ohio presidential preferential primary will enter his name in Maryland, probably tomorrow. He will address a Baltimore meeting tomorrow night, called by the Maryland Association for defense of the Constitution.

His statement, issued in contemplation of this filing, follows:

"In June at Philadelphia we shall see the great American travesty. Men who have laid deliberate hands on the Constitution will come to its birthplace to prate of liberty.

"Men who have made a mock of every ideal incarnated by Jefferson will seek the camouflage protection of his immortal name in the city of the Declaration of Independence. Men who sealed and broke the covenants of the Chicago platform of 1932 plan other covenants for Philadelphia in 1936. The stage is set.

"The threat to the integrity of American institutions must be challenged. The first place to challenge it is in the Democratic Party. Its machinery has been used to betray the living principles of Democracy.

"The laws of several states offer the means to record the challenge in presidential primaries. The record should be made, though the lack of means and organization reduce the results seemingly to the vanishing point."

Hoover Again Sees California for G. O. P.

LOS ANGELES, March 4 (AP)—Former President Hoover said today he is "confident California will be safely Republican." He was en route to Colorado Springs, Colo., where he will deliver an address Saturday night.

A preponderance of Democrats in California's registration since Jan. 1 failed, apparently, to cause the former President any concern.

"I'm confident that when the elections are held, many who have registered as Democrats for various reasons will vote as their conscience dictates, and that California will be safely Republican," he declared.

He urged the organization of debating societies throughout the country to discuss "the most momentous problems in generations."

California Judge Resigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A man should retire from public life at the age of 75 and make room for younger men, according to Superior Judge C. N. Andrews, who has resigned at that age after completing a 22-year term as superior court judge.

Bulgarian King Tells Military To End Political Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, March 4—King Boris has taken a bold step by dissolving Bulgaria's powerful military league and issuing an order to officers to have nothing more to do with politics.

At the conclusion of a patriotic celebration yesterday, held on the occasion of the fifty-eighth anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from Turkey, heads of the garrison were assembled at Sofia and the War Minister, Maj. Gen. Christo Loukoff, informed them they must henceforth leave politics alone.

The Officers' League and other similar leagues are forbidden and the archives of such organizations must be destroyed. Every officer is absolved from any secret oath he may have given.

The step is regarded as dangerous, because for thirteen years the Officers' League has played a vital role in Bulgarian politics. At times it has been the power behind the scenes in the Government and even the power behind the Throne. It has overthrown governments, issued ultimatums to the King and more than once caused serious clashes.

Formerly its chief champion and leader was Col. Damon Veltcheff who recently was condemned to pay the capital penalty for treason. Some two years ago, however, Veltcheff left the Officers' League and put an end to constitutional civil government. The officers began quarreling among themselves and brought a state of instability to the country.

With Parliament and political parties abolished, the power of the Crown curbed and the army itself divided, Governments rapidly rose and fell. Conspiracy followed conspiracy.

The King is now trying to restore normalcy.

Clearing Slums Declared to Save Municipal Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 3—Cities with slums "pay for them and pay dearly," the Race Street Forum was told by Paul N. Pearson, assistant director of the housing division of the PWA.

Such blighted areas constitute a permanent drain on municipal resources, he declared, citing figures for a dozen cities, including Philadelphia, to prove his point.

One third of the total number of American families live in sub-standard dwellings, according to Mr. Pearson, who termed such dwellings "forcing beds of antisocial activity."

Taking a single 45-acre area in Philadelphia as an example of the high cost of slums, he quoted figures showing the loss to the city on this district for a year. The cost of city services provided, including police and fire protection, street lighting and garbage removal is approximately $336,800 for this area, while the amount received from it in taxes barely exceeds $67,000. Such expenses, Mr. Pearson asserted, could be cut by providing better housing for the lower rental groups.

By way of illustration, he referred to housing experience in England. "When 100 per cent of the people of a slum area are re-housed," he noted, concerning that country, "90 per cent respond to improved conditions, and about 10 per cent retain their old habits."

To catch up with the slack of the depression in the United States, he said that the erection of 1,000,000 new dwellings annually for the next 10 years will be required.

Stockholm Uses More Water

The total consumption of water in Stockholm last year was 40,400,000 cubic meters, or 5.4 per cent more than in 1934.

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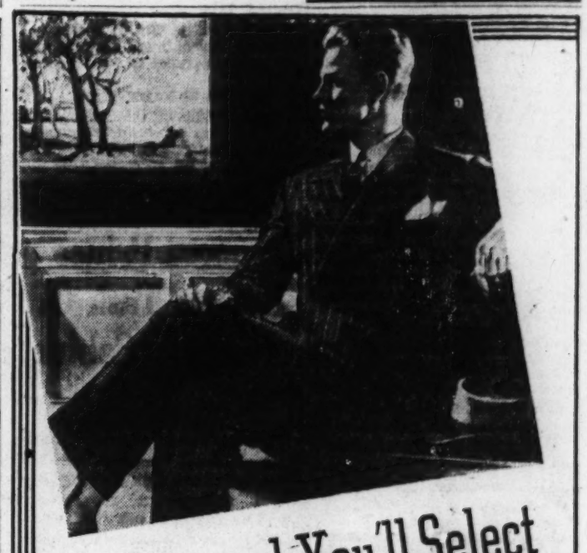

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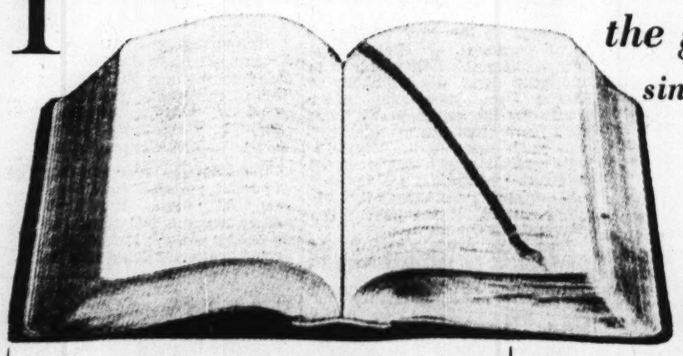

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never trouble about what you are to eat in life,
nor about what you are to put on your body;
23 life is something more than food, and the body is something more than clothes.
24 Look at the crows! they neither sow nor reap,
no storehouse or granary have they,
and yet God feeds them.
How much more are you worth than birds!
25 Which of you can add an ell to his height by troubling about it?
26 and if you cannot manage even this why trouble over other things?
27 Look how the lilies neither spin nor weave!
and yet, I tell you, even Solomon in all his grandeur was never robed like one of them.
28 Now if God so clothes grass which blooms today in the field and is thrown tomorrow into the furnace, How much more will He clothe you? O men,
29 how little you trust Him! So do not seek food and drink
30 and be worried; pagans make food and drink their aim in life, but your Father knows
31 quite well you need that; only seek His Realm, and it will be yours over and above."

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Geneva Sees Sanctions Wearing Down Italian Resistance

Economic Siege by 50 Nations Begins to Tell on People

But Loopholes Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 4—With the nationalization of banking by Italy's Council of Ministers yesterday, Benito Mussolini took another step toward the ending of private initiative and tighter control of all activity by the corporative state.

The Government recently dealt a tremendous blow at private initiative in the field of foreign trade. The little that was left of it as a result of stringent corporative legislation will now almost completely disappear.

Gradual Taking Over

The whole theory of Fascism as a system of government is that the State is supreme in every department of national life and that individual interests must always and in every field be subordinated to national interests.

In translating theory into practice the Fascist state has gradually assumed control over every conceivable thing in this country. And the Italian people have gradually renounced their rights and privileges in favor of the state.

The Fascist Grand Council has declared that foreign trade is a function of public interest. As such, the Fascist body argued, it may justifiably be placed under the direct control of the state. This statement, which has all the value of a legal pronouncement, has brought instantly under corporative control individual initiative and enterprise.

Duce Gets Monopoly

Il Duce, who as Minister of Corporations is at the apex of the entire corporative organization, has thus been invested with a practical monopoly over all of Italy's exportable goods. It is the intention of the Fascist dictator to utilize Italian exports as exchange for imports of raw materials that are essential for Italy's key industries.

The necessity of some sort of control over Italy's foreign trade had appeared before the economic crisis in this country had reached its present critical stage.

With gold continually leaving the Bank of Italy owing to an adverse trade balance, Italy was unable to restore an equilibrium between increasing imports and declining exports without resorting to some kind of supervision over exports. Reduction of imports had proved insufficient to set Italy's trade situation right. Sanctions, however, have accelerated the process of extended state control over foreign trade.

Control Will Continue

Inasmuch as sanctions are only temporary measures taken by the League of Nations to bring the war in Ethiopia to a swift conclusion, many people have concluded that all trade restrictions now in force in Italy would be canceled when sanctions cease to be enforced against this country. Such an opinion is not shared by the most eminent Fascist writers. Government control over foreign trade will be permanent, they say.

State control, it is said, will become a stable function of the Fascist state. Dictatorial governments, it is pointed out, cannot afford to take a measure one day and replace it the next day. In 14 years of Fascist regime there has not been a single measure passed by the Government, even though originally intended to have a temporary function, which has been withdrawn or modified to a milder form.

Still at Work

At the end of 1926, for instance, the Fascist Government, owing to a disturbed internal situation, decided to set up a military tribunal for a period of five years to deal with political and anti-Fascist crimes. The tribunal should have been suppressed in 1931. It is still functioning today, when the whole Italian nation is supposed to have been converted to Fascism. Under dictatorial regimes all provisional measures have a curious way of becoming permanent.

No particulars concerning the state control over foreign trade are as yet available. Whatever shape the measure takes it will deeply affect future trade with foreign countries. It is anticipated that substantial powers will be granted to corporative organizations in the form of producers' syndicates and manufacturers' associations. Control over imports is already large enough to allow further extension. Permits or import licenses are already required and an additional measure of control is exercised by the government monopoly for the distribution of foreign exchange.

Dumping

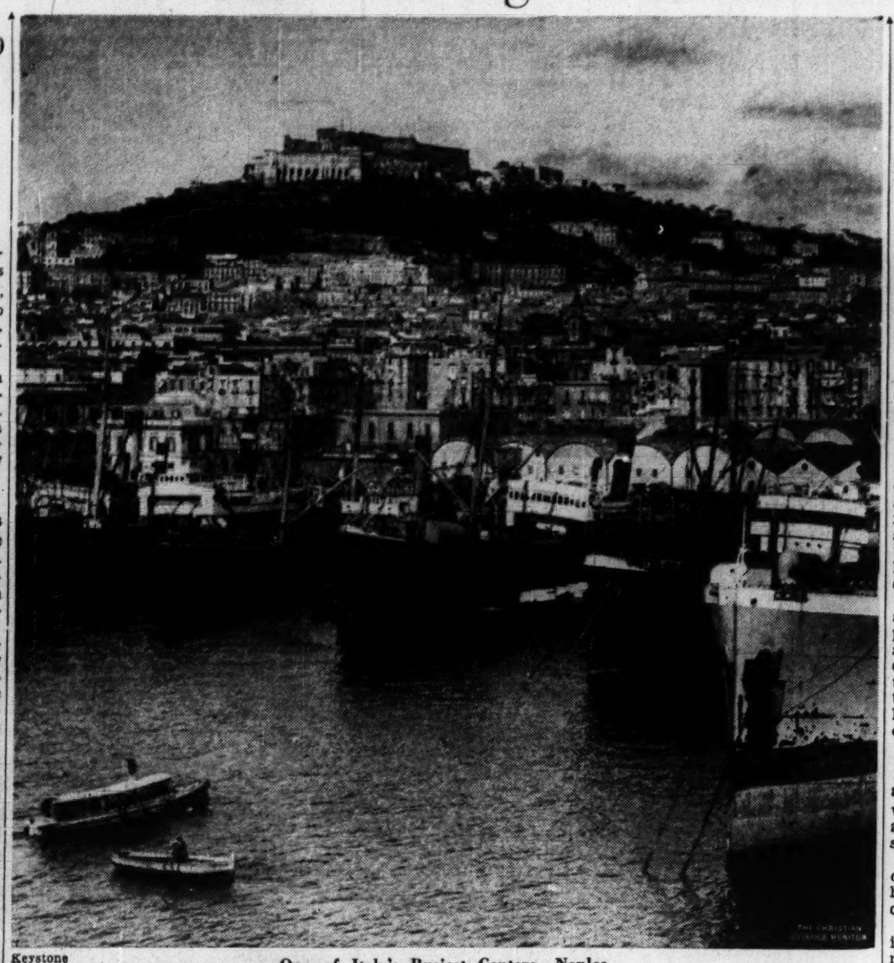
Control, it is generally believed, will be intensified on exports, and a massive dumping of Italian products which can still find a market abroad is expected in the near future. There is not any intention, it is declared, to establish a foreign trade monopoly on Soviet lines, but to use the various organizations existing or to be set up.

Some indication of how Italy's foreign trade will be conducted in the future is given by the bartering agreements concluded in recent months by the Fascist Government. Italy, for instance, gets Argentine corn in exchange for Italian cotton fabrics, Brazilian coffee and Polish coal for ships built in this country and Czechslovakian coal in exchanange for coupons to Czech tourists visiting Italy.

To Aid Exchange

The Government's chief aim, it is further stated, will be to dispose of exports in such a way as to obtain more foreign exchange. A scheme might be evolved enabling the Government to dispose of exports in a more advantageous way and possibly to economize in the shipping and distribution branches. The indirect control of exports at present is exercised through the foreign exchange restrictions, which simply provide that all foreign exchange deriving from exports must be sold to the Bank of Italy.

A direct state control, it is suggested, might be so managed as to facilitate this process of exchange requisition and might, for example, increase the proportion acquired of "strong" as against "weak" exchanges.



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Here Shipping From Every Part of the World Has Gathered in the Past, but Today It Is Reported Quieter Than It Has Been in Many Years, Due to Sanctions and the League Boycotts

New Oil Ban Sure If Duce Refuses Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

adversaries of sanctions but among the most ardent supporters of the League system. There is sincere apprehension lest any possibility of bringing the perilous strife to an end should be neglected or spoilt. For the simple truth is that the Little Entente and Russia as well as France are perturbed by European and Asiatic developments and do not wish to lose Italian co-operation.

It is now stated that M. Flandin was formally and officially notified last Sunday that if an oil embargo is applied Italy will leave the League, withdraw from its Locarno engagements and have no part in naval accords.

Germany's Stand

At the same time it was discreetly made known by the German spokesman that Germany does not consider it necessary to denounce the Locarno Treaty, since it has virtually expired in the changed circumstances resulting from the Franco-Soviet Pact. It is said to be superfluous to provoke international discussion regarding an arrangement which has automatically become nonexistent.

This, many think, means remilitarization of the Rhineland, although probably with drums and trumpets. Indeed, the French claim that remilitarization is in a large measure already accomplished.

For Rhine Defense

It is therefore proposed that France, Belgium and Britain should now form a solid alliance with a series of consultations of general staffs on defense of the Rhine and that Italy should not be antagonized.

It is considered highly improbable, however, that Britain would consent to any such arrangement.

Italy Felt Necessary

As for organization of Central Europe in preparation against the events which are feared, it is urged by a number of states that it is impossible to eliminate Italy and that its participation in a system of common protection is urgently required.

These sentiments, whether justified by the facts or not, veritably prevail and explain the general support for a settlement compatible with league principles.

Pressure on Eden

Much pressure has been brought on Mr. Eden, but he has persisted in his policy. It was announced authoritatively in British circles Monday evening that only 48 hours would be allowed Premier Mussolini and that on Thursday the oil embargo must be voted. Tuesday, however, the British delegate was obliged to consent to the week's delay.

The British also demanded that there should be a preliminary cessation of hostilities but they were overridden, the form of invitation adopted merely declaring that the negotiations would be with a view to such a cessation.

Delays Expected

This certainly opens the door to considerable procrastination. The negotiations might be prolonged for months while the fighting is continued and meantime presumably oil and other sanctions would be in abeyance. Yet the blunder may be repaired, for it is envisaged that should the replies be favorable the Committee of Thirteen may then discuss and lay down the conditions for an armistice before proceeding to a consideration of peace terms.

All these plans will fall to the ground should Premier Mussolini reject the offer. Some who are close to him believe that despite his military triumphs he will welcome the opportunity for making peace, although preferring direct negotiations with the Negus and asking the League to endorse the terms afterward.

Fascism Tightens Hold on Foreign Trade and Banking

New Monopoly Set Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 4—How is Italy holding out against the financial and economic siege of 50-odd nations? The general deductions from all information available to the Committee of Eighteen which coordinates sanctions, is that while measures taken against Italy are necessarily slow in operation they are nevertheless gradually reducing Italy's capacity of resistance.

Short on Provisions

The greatest difficulties are being experienced, it is declared, in provisioning the country and so carefully must Italy spend her gold reserves that even commodities essential for prosecution of the war are being purchased in diminishing quantities.

Such is the case with oil. Although an embargo is threatened, the report of the experts shows that Italy's stocks are sufficient only for three or four months. Even allowing for the lack of depots for storage the true reason why Italy has not made larger accumulations is the need of husbanding her gold.

Instances

Roumania, for example, in the absence of general restrictions, has voluntarily decided to sell only against gold, with the result that its sales have fallen off.

There is no prohibition on exports of coal to Italy, yet British sales have shrunk almost to nothing because of Italy's inability to pay.

There is a shortage of foodstuffs in Italy which is calculated ultimately to break the morale of the people, due not to a blockade or refusal of neighboring countries to supply Italy but due solely to Italy's failure to procure foreign valuta. The precise figures are lacking, for the Italian Government has ceased to publish statistics of trade or banking movements and the information collected from other countries is incomplete.

Feeling Stranglehold

Undoubtedly, however, the boycott on Italy's goods, while not fully effective, is beginning to exercise a stranglehold. Without exportation to foreign countries Italy cannot obtain foreign currencies and without foreign currencies she cannot buy foreign goods except by depleting her gold holdings. This process necessarily takes time, but it is estimated that before the end of the present year Italy will be financially exhausted.

It is held to be useless to give figures, for none are issued officially. Merely approximations and guesses can be made.

Loopholes

There are admittedly loopholes provided by the neighbor trade through Austria, Hungary and Albania, and to some extent via Switzerland.

A number of South American countries have been unable to enforce sanctions hitherto on account of constitutional and administrative parliamentary difficulties.

U. S. Ban on War Trade Credit Seen as Aid to Any Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—If the League of Nations sanctions committee decides to go ahead and apply an oil embargo to Italy, the United States will have only one direct method by which it could prevent huge Italian purchases of petroleum products here. That is by insisting that payment be in cash. This much was authorized by the neutrality resolution signed by President Roosevelt on Feb. 29.

But there is an indirect method which may have some effectiveness—the President's appeal to exporters not to furnish the sinews of war to belligerents. When applied directly, and forcibly, during the early months of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, this warning did not seem to have much direct effect. The argument used by many exporters, particularly the shippers of oil, was: "Well, all the League powers are continuing to sell to Italy. Why should we stop?"

"Moral Pressure"

Now that this argument may be removed, it remains to be seen whether the "moral pressure" brought by President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will have any greater effect.

But for one reason or another—whether these warnings wer having a belated effect or not—American shipments of oil and all other products to Italy declined sharply in January over December. It is, of course, obvious that it would take at least several months for existing contracts between American shippers and Italian purchasers to run out. Whether this was concretely the fact, or whether Italians found they could get their oil more satisfactorily elsewhere, is very difficult to determine.

Comparison of Exports

American exports of petroleum and products to Italy in January totalled $1,238,579 as against $2,296,008 in December, 1935. Total American exports to Italy in January were $5,430,476, but in December they were $7,913,534, and in January, 1935, nine months before the Ethiopian war broke out, they were $6,187,847.

The petroleum totals of $1,238,579 exported to Italy in January in all probability did not constitute more than 12 per cent of Italy's total oil purchases during that period, if past figures are any guide. In that event, it seems clear that the United States as an oil supplier to belligerents is declining, for whatever reasons.

Possibly these figures were known to the oil experts in Geneva, and facilitated Capt. Anthony Eden's statement that Great Britain was now ready to proceed with oil sanctions against Italy no matter what the United States did.

In any event, the combinations of three factors: the financial embargo, the moral embargo, and the declining quantity of oil that Italy is actually managing to get, encouraged some authorities here to believe that the United States will not be forced into the position of a major war supplier in case the Geneva powers decide to take the great plunge toward full-fledged sanctions.

Norway and France Help Refugee Fund By Special Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Two countries, Norway and France, have adopted the recommendation of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees and have issued a special set of postage stamps bearing an additional surcharge in favor of the funds of the Nansen office here which is charged with the task of helping these unfortunate people whose numbers exceed 1,000,000.

In the case of Norway the issue consists of four stamps of a value of 10, 15, 20 and 30 öre, each bearing the portrait of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the famous explorer and the first League High Commissioner for Refugees. These stamps, which are respectively green, brown, red and blue in color, each carry a surcharge of 10 öre in favor of the funds of the Nansen Office, as well as the inscription "Office international Nansen pour les Réfugiés."

The French Government has just notified its intention of making in the spring an issue of a special postage stamp, of the value of 75 centimes, carrying a surcharge of 50 centimes, of which a portion will be reserved for the benefit of the funds of the Nansen office.

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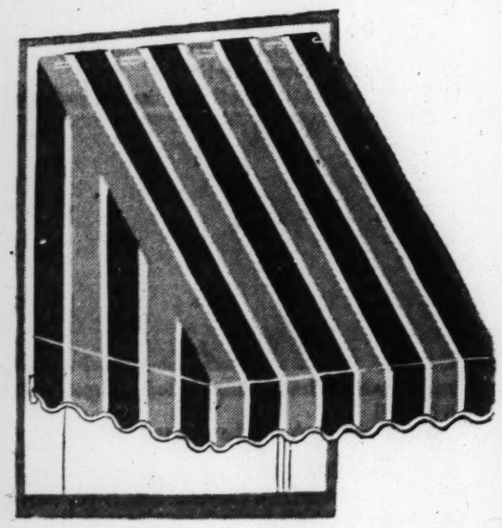

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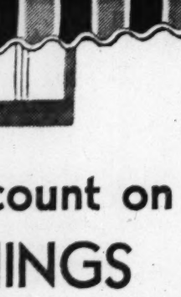

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Street Artists Win London Laurels

Crayon drawings range from scenes of Lake Killarney to picturesque portraits of distinguished figures in British public life.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A bag of broken crayons, a duster, and an imagination, combined with a talent for line and color, constitute the sole equipment of the pavement artist. With his humble assortment he may be found any day in the residential sections of London or along the Thames Embankment.

There he may be seen with the sidewalk for an easel, chalking in the white cliffs of Dover or adding an emerald hue to the sloping lake shores of Killarney, apparently oblivious of the beauty of the river which flows on the other side of the wall.

Keeps to Own Field

No Waterloo Bridge in a fog for him, no slender appeal of the Whistler line. No radiance of a floodlit Battersea station softened by the murk of a great city. Enough for him that he do landscapes, portraits or perhaps the image of a dog, which wearily rests by a hat near his side. These are the studies to which his art has turned.

The pavement artist is a law unto himself. An ordinary citizen may not loiter on the sidewalks. Nor may he ornament or deface the flagstones. But the pavement artist stands supreme, for custom, born of a pleasant fancy, has decreed that he alone of street entertainers is entitled to be regarded as an exception. Often a mere stripling of no settled occupation, he is on the other hand frequently a veteran whose ambition has failed to find a better outlet in the harsh school of painting.

Two Classes of Artists

Pavement artists fall into two classes. One the industrious, producing a new set of drawings each day and changing the effects according to the whim of the moment, the other relying upon a fixed accomplishment, a set of framed pictures, which he brings out in the morning and takes away at night, reversing the order of the shopkeeper with his shutters, and making his exhibits do service month after month.

By Martha E. Bonham

A Veteran at Work in Russell Square

Some of the Sidewalk Sketchers Change Their Displays Each Day; Others Bring Out Framed Pictures in the Morning and Take Them Away at Night

The choice spots of London are not by any means the busy parts. One man parks beside a church in the neighborhood of Kensington Gardens and draws his subjects from buildings in the street near by. A church is conspicuous when it is in service, his sense of perspective in drawing being equaled by his judgment in making an appeal to his public.

Some Excellent Work

It is, of course, well known that some of the street artists have won commendations from men in circles of art. One critic even went so far as to say that the exhibition of the works by pavement artists in one of the London Galleries excelled some examples of art which might be found in shops nearby.

It is only on occasion, of course, that originality is expressed. The street artist who extends "New Year Greetings" to the passer-by, or employs his talents upon a member of royalty who at the moment happens to be very much in the public eye is all too common.

Varied Audience

But there is, nevertheless, to be found an occasional artist with an original talent, which seldom fails to win a measure of encouragement. No common public is the pavement artist's audience, for a peer of the realm is as likely to linger by a glow of colorful drawings as the ordinary man-in-the-street.

Whether the street artist makes his pitch in Gloucester Road or Russell Square, or whether he be a youth whose resistance to art will not be downed, or a veteran whose talents are more worthy of a better vocation, there is always a public generous and respectful toward the members of his "profession." Nor are his rights to a particular vocation ever challenged. Street vendors may elbow each other out of a place. The street artist remains secure.

Striking Teachers Win Fight for Back Pay

HARRISBURG, Penna., March 4 (AP)—The Department of Public Instruction has approved payment of $25,000 to the School Board of Jessup, Lackawanna County, where 67 teachers are on strike, demanding $40,000 back pay.

The teachers' strike, the third in three years, halted classes for more than 2000 children in Jessup.

The teachers claimed they had been paid for only two months during the school term. Previous grants by the department brought them back to their classes after they struck in October, 1933, and again in December, 1934.

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Appeal to Voters Aids Passage Of Anti-Crime Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has six bills of his anti-crime legislative program before him today only needing his signature to become law. They were passed by the Assembly yesterday by a vote of 148 to 0, after having received favorable action in the Senate. Only two members of the Assembly were not recorded on the roll call.

Observers here attributed this action in part at least to the move by Governor Lehman in going over the heads of the law makers directly to the voters in support of his campaign for revision of the penal law.

Measures Enacted

The measures, which now go to the Governor for his signature, are:

The Buckley bill, making bail jumping a misdemeanor in cases less than a felony.

The Byrne bill, giving an appellate division authority to modify a judgment on conviction for a felony.

The Buckley bill, making second degree perjury or second degree subornation of perjury a misdemeanor instead of a felony.

The Buckley bill, providing that in perjury cases the falsity of testimony must be established by proof of previous contradictory statements.

Other Bills Passed

The Buckley bill, authorizing the Commissioner of Correction to approve or reject plans for state institutions.

The Buckley bill, vesting in the Governor power of appointing four members of the Probation Commission.

Two other measures in the Governor's anti-crime program were passed by the Assembly, but require Senate concurrence. They are the Schwartz anti-pistol bill and the Scheldrick bill, to protect insurance concerns.

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Prison Workers Hail Blow At Penal Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

ploying prison labor, declaring it had "worked physical cruelties and abuses upon prisoners, and paid a tribute to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, characterizing it as "one of the powerful factors" in protesting the competitive sweatshop conditions that arose from employing prison labor."

There are 21 states which have enacted state-use laws which prohibit the sale of prison-made goods from other states and 26 states which are without such laws, Mr. Whitin said. Three states are with out a state-use law, but have a state Hawes-Cooper law and 16 states have labeling or branding laws.

Will Intensify Idleness

The Supreme Court decision was viewed from another angle by William B. Cox, executive secretary of the Osborne Association, prison reform body, which makes surveys of penal conditions throughout the United States.

"This will intensify the already considerable amount of idleness among prisoners," he declared. "It will, in all probability, be some time before the states will be able to develop their industries for state-use. There will be delays while the various Legislatures consider the appropriating of money for the development of such industries.

"I do not think it can be said that the decision of the Supreme Court is premature, since five years were given the states to prepare for the situation. The difficulty is that many states took the attitude that the ruling was unconstitutional."

Case Based on Ohio Sale Of Alabama Prison Goods

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The Hawes-Cooper law empowering states to control or prohibit the sale within their borders of prison-made goods brought in from outside was held constitutional by the Supreme Court in a unanimous decision, delivered by Justice Sutherland. It was on an appeal by Asa H. Whitfield, convicted in Cleveland of violating the Ohio law enacted in conformity with the Hawes-Cooper Act.

Whitfield was fined $25 for selling, in Cleveland, work shirts manufactured in the Wetumpka prison in Alabama. The Ohio Supreme Court dismissed his appeal. That action had the effect of upholding the Hawes-Cooper Act.

His attorneys contended Congress was without power to divest itself of control over interstate commerce and hence could not delegate to the state control over prison-made products. Both the Federal Government and the states, they argued, are powerless to stop interstate commerce in goods that are not harmful.

College Graduates Hunt Jobs in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Educators here are voicing grave concern over the plight of the college man in China. As an example of what is happening, Dr. C. W. Luh, chancellor of the American-supported Yenching University, pointed out in a talk on university problems that of 450 freshmen studying engineering this year in Peiping only a small majority are likely to be able to find employment upon graduation.

This state of affairs was attributed by Dr. Luh to the prejudice of modern industrial executives in China against employing college graduates in their undertakings. Technical jobs are not being filled by technical men, he declared, despite the great national need for specialized knowledge.

Dr. Luh said he believed that the gap between the rural district and the big city was greater in China today than ever before. Once a child is sent as a student to the city and becomes accustomed to a more sophisticated style of living, he is lost to the farm.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Government, in employing Mr. Magor, has broken faith with him and with Social Credit.

In confirming the Douglas retirement from Alberta's experiment, Premier Aberhart announces that he will carry on as planned, perhaps asking the assistance of some other Social Credit adviser. Opponents to the plan, however, are saying that Douglas's retirement is induced because of his fear of the failure of the Social Credit plan in Alberta. A Cabinet meeting has been called to take action on Mr. Douglas's decision, which undoubtedly will not be opposed. It is predicted by friends of the Aberhart plan that a Social Credit enabling bill will pass the legislature at once, and Alberta will witness a gradual introduction of Social Credit ideas.

LZ-129—Eckener Pilots New Zeppelin

Friedrichshafen, Ger.—The newest Zeppelin, the LZ-129, under the command of Dr. Hugo Eckener, veteran Zeppelin skipper, nosed into a high wind for its trial flight, the Associated Press reported.

Austria-Hungary—Italy Courts Governments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna—Last month Il Duce was so busy with Ethiopia that he hardly had time for Austria and Hungary. Italy's preoccupation resulted in the Little Entente stepping in, courting Austria and Hungary, and trying to get these nations to jilt Italy. Today Il Duce is courting Austria and Hungary all over again; he has just entertained Prince von Starhemberg in Rome, and he has made arrangements for this visit to be followed by a conference of Austria, Hungary and Italy, all with the purpose of reasserting Italy's influence with Austria and Hungary.

Prince von Starhemberg's telegram congratulating Il Duce on his recent African victories is indicative that the Italian Dictator's European policy is getting along swimmingly in certain quarters.

Norris Dam—Begins to Hold Back River

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Muscle Shoals, long called the "white elephant" of American politics, is ready to drop its symbol of uselessness and serve.

President Roosevelt pressed a gold telegraph key in his office, and the $35,000,000 Norris Dam, first major construction job of the TVA, was officially placed in operation. Senator Norris, for whom the dam is named and who pushed the vast power project when all the pushing was uphill and not overly popular, was accorded the honor of the second push on the golden key, lowering another gate in the dam after the President's push had lowered the first one.

Norris Dam, one of TVA's projected five, opened: Page 1.

Minimum Wage—Law Ruled Out in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—Twenty-four hours ago New York State had a law that prohibited the payment to women of wages that were not "commensurate with the value of service rendered." The law had been recognized as effective in eliminating cutthroat competition, in bringing order to many industries, in raising income to many women and in protecting their health and security.

New York today has no such law, because four of the seven members of the Court of Appeals held that the United States Constitution would not admit of such a measure. The court followed the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Adkins case, when a minimum wage law was decreed a violation of freedom of contract.

The State Federation of Labor plans to introduce another minimum-wage law in the Legislature; the State Industrial Commissioner, Elmer F. Andrews, plans to appeal the decision. State, civic, labor and many industrial groups stand by to fend off the resurgence of "chiseling," sweatshops, cutthroat competition and unhappy human conditions that are feared as likely to result from this legal finding.

Details of the minimum-wage decision: Page 1.

Japan—Search for Premier Continues

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Tokyo—Japan still grapples with the problem of finding a successor to Premier Okada. Reports circulate that military circles would be best satisfied by a strong national Cabinet with expanded executive power.

The popular Prince Konoe declined an opportunity to form a Cabinet, thus dashing Japanese expectations that Japan's political drift was ended.

Prince Kimmochi Saionji's participation in the deliberations engenders hope that the ultimate Japanese Government will avert dominance by military extremists. Prince Saionji, Japan's ranking elder statesman, is credited with having repulsed the tide moving toward military dictatorship on another occasion.

Japanese prince rejects task of forming Cabinet: Page 1.

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We have searched long for a designer who captivates youthful lines in women's dresses. At last we found Madame Leonie who, with real finesse, combines line, detail and workmanship in her beautiful creations. Here are two charmers . . .
This fine sheer has a convertible neckline with mousseline trim, exquisite drawn work. The skirt is stitched to the knees, then pleated. Sizes 38-46, $39.95.
A hand-made imported batiste collar is very flattering on this navy or black sheer. Sizes 36-44, $39.95.
Women's Gown Department Second Floor

Is Manchuria an Asset?

Japan's Colonial Empire in Manchuria Proves Expensive, but Militarists Feel Price Is Not Too High in Fixing Frontier Along Amur River

Manchoukuo—Japan's Imperialistic Venture

Last of Six Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchoukou—One can cast up the balance-sheet of Manchoukuo from several standpoints. One can estimate what have been the results of the creation of this new regime in China's former northeastern provinces for Japan, for the people of Manchoukuo and for the non-Japanese foreign interests.

Japan has acquired a large and rich territory for economic exploitation and development. While Japanese industrial and commercial interests were predominant in Manchuria, even before 1931, it is now possible to push through projects with no fear of the obstruction and passive resistance that were sometimes encountered from the regime of the Changs.

Steady Trade Increase

Manchoukuo has been a big factor in the Japanese industrial and trade boom of the last few years. Both the absolute value of Japan's exports to Manchoukuo and its share in Manchoukuo's foreign trade have been increasing steadily. Japanese exports to Manchoukuo amounted to 313,696,100 Manchoukuo dollars in 1933, to 383,295,900 dollars in 1934 and to 214,254,700 dollars in the first six months of 1935. Japan's share in Manchoukuo's imports, which was 37.3 per cent in 1930, was 64.6 per cent in 1934 and 71.8 per cent in 1935.

Manchoukuo has made a definite contribution to the solution of Japan's eternal problem of providing food and work for its ever increasing population.

Reserves Increased

Manchoukuo has also added to Japan's reserves of raw materials, an important consideration in an age that thinks in nationalist economic terms, especially where military necessities are concerned. To be sure its contribution in this field has been limited. It has given Japan an assured large supply of coal, timber and various grains, along with shale-oil which is too expensive for large-scale production in normal times, but which might be usefully developed in the event of war or blockade, and rather low-grade iron. Its wealth in gold remains problematical, and its possibilities as a large producer of cotton, rice and tobacco have yet to be demonstrated.

The Japanese population of Manchoukuo has increased from 230,000 to 400,000 since the occupation; but this increase has been almost entirely in the cities and towns.

Want Land Settlement

Officials and railroad employees, merchants, traders, artisans have flocked into Manchoukuo; but there has been almost no settlement on the land. The feasibility of direct Japanese colonization of Manchoukuo has not been shown.

And the price which has been paid for this big addition to colonial empire has been a heavy one, about 800,000,000 yen in direct military expenditures which show no sign of decreasing from year to year.

The increased trade has been largely financed through Japanese investments; and the problem of insuring an equalized balance of payments for the new state, of making possible the repayment of these investments has not been solved with certainty.

What It Has Meant

What has Japanese suzerainty meant for the masses of Manchoukuo? It has given them sound currency, more railroads, factories, roads and buses, more employment. It has not established public order very satisfactorily as yet, outside the main towns and on the railroad lines. Agricultural distress—partly as a result of causes over which the Japanese had no control, such as the fall in price of the soya bean, floods and drought, partly because of political unsettlement and the failure to create an efficient local administration—is at least as great, perhaps greater than it was before the occupation.

If one takes a long view it seems probable that Japanese rule in Manchoukuo, as in Korea and in Formosa, will undoubtedly spell a faster rate of material progress than would have been possible under the former regime. The colonial problem is bigger and more complicated than the problem of Formosa or Korea. But with enough troops and enough capital Japan will, in all probability, pacify the country and organize it along more efficient lines.

Who Is to Benefit?

An interesting question is: who will get the benefit of this material progress? Some indirect benefits of better sanitation and, added, more transportation, will be passed on to the masses. But the outlook is less promising for the Manchoukuo educated classes who would have reckoned on occupying leading positions in political or economic life under the former regime.

In railroads, factories, coal mines one invariably finds the overwhelming majority of the supervisors and engineers Japanese, the labor Manchurians. To the Japanese this may seem a logical and natural division of functions. But, unless a more liberal policy is adopted in the way of providing political and commercial openings for qualified Manchurians, a mood of discontent will continue to prevail among the Manchurian educated and middle classes.

Foreigners Pessimistic

One finds little optimism today among representatives of foreign business interests in Manchoukou. The British and American oil companies have been squeezed out through the institution of the state oil monopoly. Many engineering firms have withdrawn and agencies which were formerly held by other foreigners are more and more passing into the hands of Japanese. The National City Bank has closed its office here in Mukden. The British American Tobacco Company is still carrying on profitable business, but there are occasional rumors that tobacco, like oil, may be declared a state monopoly.

Regime Subservient to Tokyo

The traditional Russian sphere of economic influence in North Manchuria has disappeared with the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railroad. Almost no trade proceeds over the closely guarded frontier between the Soviet Union and Manchoukuo.

Now and then a line of foreign business which is not confronted with Japanese competition may benefit from the extensive industrial and railroad construction which is now going on in Manchoukuo. But in the main, and quite naturally, the commercial prizes of Manchoukuan development will go to Japan.

Japan's historic predominance in this territory has been enhanced by the creation of a regime that is completely subservient and Manchoukuo is increasingly tending in the direction of becoming a closed Japanese economic preserve.

It would be easy to make out a case, on purely economic grounds, for the proposition that Manchoukuo has cost Japan much more than it has yet been proved to be worth. But economic considerations are not decisive. It was the Kwantung Army that took Manchuria, and any army tends to think in strategic, rather than economic terms.

Rightly or wrongly, most Japanese and almost all Japanese military leaders are convinced that if Japan had not taken decisive action in 1931, she would have been crowded to the wall by increasing pressure from Russia and by Chinese passive resistance and obstruction. The Japanese feel safer when their military frontier with their historic enemy, Russia, is on the Amur, not somewhere in the middle of Manchoukuo.

Time Alone Will Tell

Japan's ability to hasten the pace of material progress in Manchoukuo is unquestionable. Whether this imperial venture will justify itself, from the Japanese standpoint, in the long run, whether Manchoukuo will turn out to be an asset or a liability, strategically and economically, depends, in my opinion, very much on the answers to two questions.

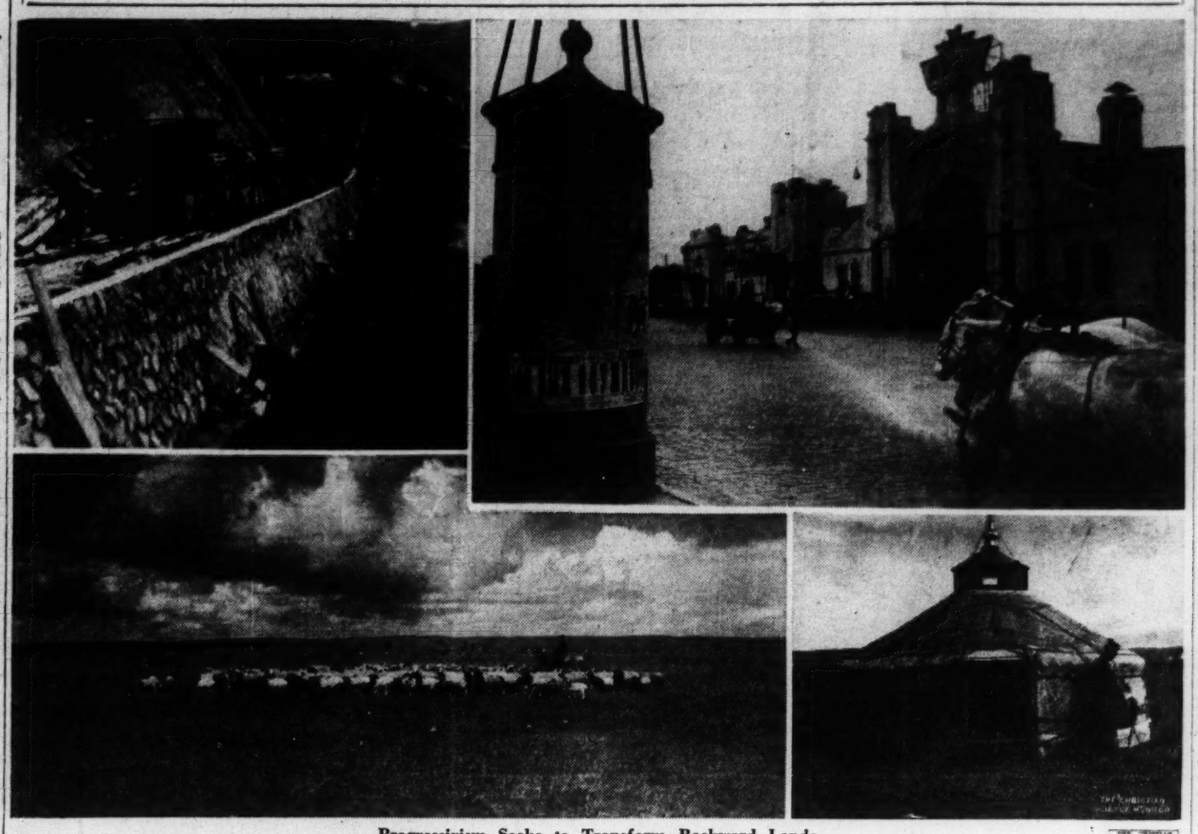
First, can the Japanese who are guiding the destinies of Manchoukuo bring themselves to share power, responsibility, opportunity more evenly with the Manchurians?

Second, will it prove possible, by devoting more attention to general and technical agricultural education, by instituting moderate and equitable taxation and establishing an effective rural credit system, by furnishing guidance in the choice of seeds and crops, to raise the position of the average Manchoukuo peasant substantially above the level which prevailed before the occupation?

Anyone who could supply the correct answers to these questions would be able to predict with some assurance the future of Manchoukuo.

The nationality problem and the agricultural problem—these are the hurdles that must be taken if the Japanese dream of a contented and prosperous Manchoukuo, equally beneficial to Japan and to the people of Manchoukuo, is to be realized.

Japanese Activity in Asia



Progressivism Seeks to Transform Backward Lands

Upper Left—Scene Showing Railway Construction in Jehol. Upper Right—Harbin Station in Manchoukuo. Typical of the Japanese Idea for a New Deal in Manchuria. Lower Left—There Are Vast Rural Tracts in Mongolia Similar to This, Mainly Used for Sheep-Grazing. Lower Right—A Lamaic Temple and Monks Near Dolonnor, Mongolia

Trials in Britain Of Peer by Peers Rejected in Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The picturesque ceremony of the trial of a member of the British House of Lords by his fellow peers has now by a majority vote of 45 to 25 in that ancient Chamber, been declared to have "outlived its usefulness."

A bill to prevent its recurrence has been introduced and, as the Government's attitude toward the measure is one of benevolent neutrality, it is expected to pass into law.

The vote condemning the system was proposed by Viscount Sankey, lately Lord Chancellor, who is also sponsoring the bill.

The last case tried by this procedure was one where a fatality had occurred from alleged negligence in driving an automobile. It could ordinarily have been disposed of in the regular courts, if the accused had been a commoner, by one judge and a jury of 12 in two hours at a cost of £35. As it was, the accused was kept waiting for three months. Four judges were taken from their work, to give advice while 50 barons, 11 viscounts, 16 earls, 3 marquesses, 3 dukes, a lord privy seal and a lord high steward assembled to hear the case, which cost £700.

Austrian Automobile Boom Re-employs 3000 Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The city of Steyr, center of Austria's automobile industry, is enjoying a boom. The abrogation of the automobile tax, the building of new roads, and the placing on the market of a comparatively cheap popular car have brought about a big increase in the output, necessitating the re-employment of 3000 workers.

Austria's new "baby" car, called Model No. 50, is streamlined, has four cylinders, makes a speed of 55 miles an hour and costs $900.

Mines of Britain Lighter and Safer Under New System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Dark tunnels in the depths of Britain's mines are rapidly becoming more brightly and more safely lighted.

By the end of 1936 every light used in Britain's mines must conform to safety standards set up by the lighting regulations of 1934. These standards make lamps of low candlepower out - of - date. High power flame lamps, electric safety cap lamps and two point five volt and four volt hand lamps comply with the regulations.

Meanwhile the report of the Secretary for Mines shows the extent to which the different kinds of safety lamps approved by the regulations have displaced older types.

Increase in Electric Lamps

There were 620,447 safety lamps in use on June 30, 1935—a net decrease of 17,872 since the previous year and of 104,149 since June 30, 1931. For electric lamps there was an increase as compared with 1934 of 2488, from 395,418 to 397,806.

This increase in electric lamps is made up mainly of an increase of 8140, from 32,572 to 40,712 in the number of electric cap lamps and a decrease of 5499, from 361,337 to 355,838, in the number of hand lamps.

Since 1931 there has been an increase of 10,655 in the total number of electric lamps and the proportion of cap lamps to hand lamps is now one to nine, while in 1931 it was only one to 17.

In Scottish Fields

Of the 40,712 cap lamps now in use, Scotland has 25,006, representing 85 per cent of all electric lamps used in the Scottish coal field. Except for Northumberland and Durham, where it is 14 per cent, the proportion in English coal fields is 4 per cent, and in Wales cap lamps are hardly used at all at present.

Despite the general decrease in the number of hand lamps, the number of four volt and two point five volt electric lamps, those approved by the new regulations, shows a slight increase.

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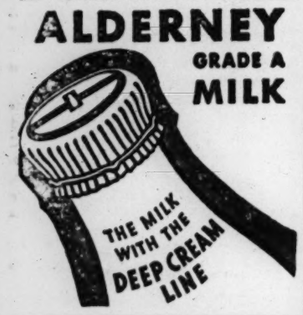

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Ship Subsidy Law Draws Nearer As Deadlock Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—President Roosevelt has intervened in the long deadlock over new ship subsidy legislation and as the result of a conference between opposing Administration and Senate factions passage of a compromise bill at the present session of Congress was predicted.

Most significant feature of the compromise was agreement on a provision voiding all existing ocean mail contracts one year from the date of establishment of a maritime authority. Within 90 days after passage of the act each mail contractor would apply to the authority for an adjustment of his contract. Within the year all contracts would be revised and transformed into direct subsidies by the authority.

Marine Supervision

In addition to this significant change in the form of United States Government aid to the American merchant marine, the compromises concluded at the conference would inaugurate a new era of rigid control and supervision for the industry comparable to that now exercised over the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The ship lines applying for and receiving subsidies would be required to first build up a reserve fund for the maintenance and replacement of their fleets. After that requirement is satisfied they would be permitted 10 per cent profits. Profits above 10 per cent would be split half and half with the Government.

Salaries of officials of such lines would be limited to $25,000 per year with the exception that lines might pay more provided the amount above $25,000 was taken out of the 10 per cent profit margin, and not out of operating expenses. With possible exceptions, at the discretion of the maritime authority, holding companies would be barred from receiving subsidies.

Result of Investigation

In the controversy over the form of legislation the Department of Commerce was allied with more conservative elements in the Senate in an effort to gain both as much benefit and as much leeway for the ship lines as possible. On the other side was the Post Office Department and the liberal Senators, led by Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, who favored rigid Government control and early cancellation of the present contracts.

Legislation is the outcome of separate investigations, one conducted by the Post Office Department and the other by a special Senate investigating committee under chairmanship of Senator Black, both of which charged holding companies in the shipping industry with milking huge profits out of their operating lines made possible by allegedly excessive mail contracts. Individual salaries running into the millions of dollars a year were reported. The theory of the new legislation is that American lines will be able to operate profitably on much smaller subsidies provided they are freed of the burden of holding companies and high-salaried executives.

Leeds Cuts Drink Licenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—In 30 years 164 licenses (37 of publicans and 127 of beerhouses) have been extinguished in Leeds on payment of compensation. Compensation has totaled £333,915.

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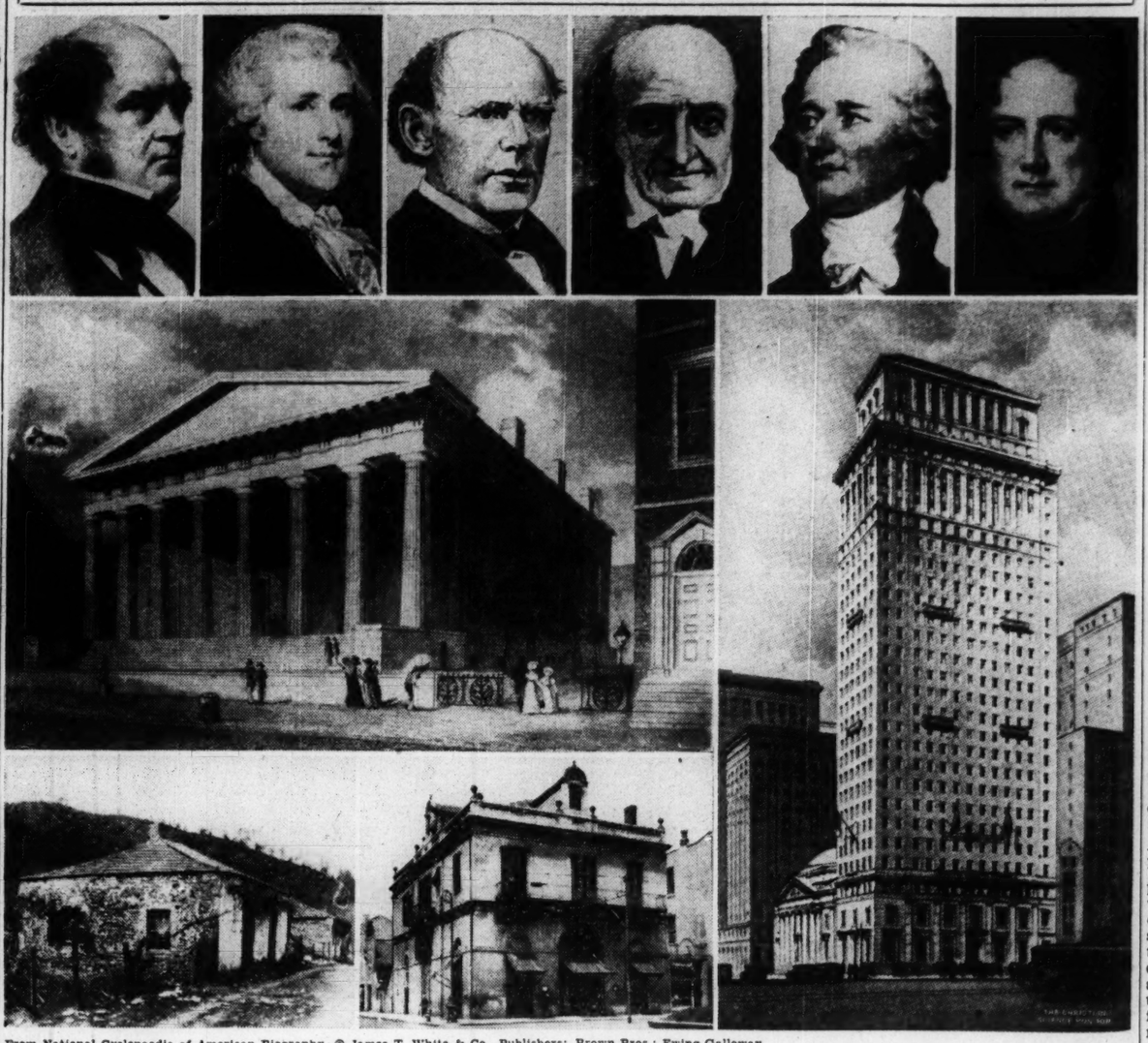
National Financial History Is Full of Changes



From National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, © James T. White & Co., Publishers; Brown Bros.; Ewing Galloway

They Have Done Much to Keep Currency Elastic

Top, Left to Right—Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury in 1836, When Charter of the Bank of the United States Was Allowed to Lapse. Alexander J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury in 1814, Drafted Plan for the Bank of the United States. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury During the Civil War. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury in Critical Period Preceding First Bank of the United States. Alexander Hamilton, Father of the American Financial System. Nicholas Biddle, President of the Last Bank of the United States. Left Center—First Bank of North America, Also Known as United States Bank, Philadelphia. Lower Right— Girard Trust Company Building in Philadelphia. Lower Left—Bank at Coloma, Calif., Near Where Gold Was First Discovered, and Built During the Gold Rush of 1849. Lower Center—Building in New Orleans That Housed the Bank of the United States for Years

Central U.S. Bank Closest in Century

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Inauguration within recent weeks of the new Federal Reserve Board and, with it, changes in the basic act tending to increase the centralization of control over the nation's financial system call attention to the fact that today, exactly 100 years since the Bank of the United States came to an end, the country is finally back near the path it abandoned at that time.

It was on March 4, 1836, that the charter of the first and only national bank of issue the United States ever had was permitted to lapse after a merciless political campaign led by President Jackson.

During the interim American banking policy wandered off into the complexities of rival state banking systems, each one having the right of note issue resulting in a confusing medley of currency.

Trend Seems Unchanging

But almost from the beginning the tendency was to gravitate back toward the theory of a central national bank of issue after the model of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and others which follow the general practice in the older European nations.

The weakness of the individual bank system was emphasized again and again by each succeeding crisis of war or financial panic. After each the course was set more toward orthodox national banking. First was the inauguration of the system of individual national banks of issue during the Civil War.

Second, the gradual elimination of state banks of issue. Next, the establishment of the Federal Reserve System. Finally, the increased centralization of that system and changes which make it now more directly the agency of government financial policy, and in character, if not in theory, something very much akin to Alexander Hamilton's original conception of a national bank of issue.

Only Recognized Agency

While the Federal Reserve System is still not, strictly speaking, a national bank of issue in the full sense, as is the Bank of England, it is now the recognized agency of the Government for formulating and administering national credit policies, for handling the issue of legal currency notes, and for the marketing of government bonds. In all these characteristics it resembles what Alexander Hamilton intended the Bank of the United States to be.

That first American experiment in a central bank of issue, a major feature in Hamilton's general scheme for the organization of federal finances, was incorporated in 1791. It started with a capital of $10,000,000, divided into 25,000 shares, of which one-fifth was subscribed by the Government. So profitable were the operations of this institution that the Government gradually sold off its stock at a total profit of $671,860.

Butt for Criticism

But criticism was widespread from the very beginning. Although foreign shareholders were not allowed to vote by proxy, it was alleged that the institution was under foreign control. It was also attacked as being unconstitutional—a charge presumably emanating from private banking sources which resented the competition of the Government institution and were jealous of its position as the sole depository of Government funds.

By 1811 it had become a political issue so controversial that its charter lapsed in that year, leaving the Government to fight the War of 1812 against England bereft of adequate financial services. The only medium for the transfer of funds became state bank notes which were accepted outside their own state reluctantly, if at all, and usually at a high discount.

Prolonged the War

The transfer of federal funds about the country for the payment of troops and supplies became a serious problem which contributed something undoubtedly to the prolongation of the war.

With this experience graphically illustrating the value of a national bank of issue, the charter of the Bank of the United States was renewed in 1816, this time with a capital of $35,000,000, owned one fifth by the Government. Its notes reached a circulation of $23,075,422 with loans of $59,232,445 and deposits of $5,061,456. Its currency was in demand in all parts of the country, sometimes commanding a premium over silver.

But the political opposition soon began to develop again, exchange interests particularly resenting the loss of a lucrative trade in state bank notes made possible during the interim period by their widely varying values in different parts of the country.

Jackson's Enmity Aroused

When Andrew Jackson was campaigning for the Presidency some of his followers informed him that the bank was working against him. This incident is supposed to have aroused a personal enmity in Jackson which his financial advisers were never able to temper.

The result was Jackson's order of 1833 taking government deposits away from the bank and putting them in selected private banks; a move which was a staggering blow to the institution. Its charter was permitted to lapse in 1836 following a sharp political controversy in which Henry Clay and Daniel Webster unsuccessfully championed the bank's case. Nicholas Biddle, president of the bank, attempted to keep it going thereafter under a Pennsylvania charter, but the effort was finally abandoned in 1841.

Felt During Civil War

The absence of a national bank of issue was again felt acutely during the stress of the Civil War. Public prejudice was deemed too strong to justify another attempt at reestablishing the Bank of the United States, but such were the exigencies of the situation that the system of national banks was launched.

The underlying incentives to the Government were, first, national notes; and, second, a market for its bonds. The inducement offered was the right to issue currency against the government bonds. So long as state-chartered banks continued to issue notes, the new national banks were not notably successful as a market for the government bonds.

To remedy this a tax of 10 per cent was placed on state bank notes, a measure which eventually gave the national banks a monopoly on note issue.

From that time on there has been a steady gradual movement back toward the theory of a national bank of issue. The individual national bank notes have practically gone out of existence now and currency issue is in effect a monopoly in the hands of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System.

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Agreement Paves Way for Passage Of Electrical Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—The way was cleared today for prompt passage by the Senate of the Norris Rural Electrification Bill, following agreement among Democratic leaders to reduce the size of the appropriation to $420,000,000 over the next 10 years, instead of $1,000,000,000 as originally proposed. The new sense of economy within Congress that has followed the President's demands for higher taxes made its first effect on the rural electrification bill, which came up in the Senate today after a week's interval.

The bill proposes to put the temporary rural electrification administration on a permanent basis, under the merit system, with a revolving fund from the RFC to encourage electrification of farms in all rural parts of the country. The revised bill provides $50,000,000 a year for the first two years, and $40,000,000 annually for the remaining eight years. As originally introduced the bill proposed a straight annual $100,000,000 release of funds for 10 years.

The financial changes were decided upon after conferences between Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska, sponsor of the proposal; Jesse H. Jones, chairman of RFC; Morris L. Cooke, rural electrification administrator, and Daniel Bell, Acting Director of the Budget.

President Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday expressed satisfaction with the measure.

As to allocation of the money, loans will be made to farm co-operatives and similar groups to string power lines through the countryside; while loans also are authorized to individual farms for equipment. In some cases loans for generating stations are permitted. Seventy per cent of the annual appropriation will be allocated to states in proportion to unelectrified farms and the remaining 30 per cent is left to the administrator's discretion.

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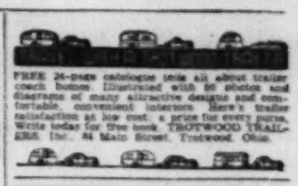
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Return to the Islands

THE Islands, as we used to call them—as if there were indeed no other islands in the world—are two in number and they lie amidst the swift, brown waters of the river Ness. They are wooded with trees, growing in some parts almost out of the water and, to us as children, they were the place for adventure of every kind. It was decreed by authority that we should be taken for a walk every day and, when our steps were led in the direction of the Islands, there was joy in every heart. As soon as we came to the opening in the wall bordering the high road, we rushed pell-mell down the little brae, knowing that we were free; for, so long as we kept within call, there were no tiresome "don'ts" on the Islands.

First there was the short footbridge across the mill-lade, the narrow deep stream which had been diverted from the river to turn the old water wheel; then the white suspension bridge, with its worn tarred planks through a hole in which one could see the brown clear water scurrying by on its way to the town. How delightful, when we stood in the middle of the bridge and felt it sway under our feet! But now the feet must go softly, for here is the cottage of the Island man. If his heather broom is leaning against the wall by the open door, all is well, for this shows that he is off duty and we can roam where we will through his domain. But, if it is not, we must walk warily until we find out on which Island he is working, so that we may avoid his dour looks and terrifying gruff voice. He always believed we were doing some mischief, but we would never have dreamt of hurting any tree or plant on the Islands. We loved them all too well. His little dog, who used to trot behind him, looking quickly from right to left as he went and barking noisily at any invaders, was nearly as great a hermit as his master.

* * *

TODAY WE ARE safe; the heather broom is displayed and there is no sign of Reekie to challenge our entrance. We creep on tip-toe, quietly, but also quickly past the open door and take the path to the left. This leads us past the big oak tree, the king of the Islands, round whose vast trunk we are always measuring the length of our short arms. Although some of the beech trees on the further Island are taller, none has the girth of this wide spreading oak which stands alone and dignified amongst shrubs and saplings and undergrowth and has so stood, we are told, for more than a hundred years.

"Before father was born?"

"Long before that," we are assured.

"Before grandfather?" But, when the same answer is given to that question, our imagination can take us no further and we run toward the other Island. No game of hide and seek with the big oak as "home" can be played today, for noise so near his house will bring the Island man out; and, having whispered a very special secret to the rough bark of the oak, we rush headlong along the shady path to see who will be first to set foot on the two little wooden bridges that connect the two Islands. Sometimes in summer, when the river is low, the stream between the two is dried up; then what joy it is to run down the steep slope of the bank and scramble across on the loose gray stones, leaping sometimes over a little pool left in a crevice between two large ones, until we reach the sandy coves with pale silvery sand where we can play for hours. Once in winter the still, shallow stream between the swift-flowing main parts of the river was frozen during a long frost, and we were allowed to skate on the few safe yards of solid ice.

* * *

HOW QUIET IT is in the middle of the second Island! Here is a large, empty, grassy green space surrounded by the straight gray trunks of beech trees. The leaves growing on the branches high above our heads, so high that it makes us dizzy to look up, only partially shut out the blue of the sky while they are small and young in the early part of the year; but in autumn what a thick golden carpet there is here, and how delicious to scuffle through it and try to catch the golden pennies as they fall!

"A present for you! A present for me!" we shout, disturbing the stillness with our laughter.

Near here is the other swinging bridge that leads across the second half of the river to the other side, but over this we may not go. We do not greatly mind; for the other side is not attractive, only a walled-in field with cows in it. There is no enchantment in that, and, although we perhaps run a little way across, just to feel if it swings as our own bridge does, we come back quickly so as not to lose the best part of all.

* * *

THIS IS THE Point, the extremity that runs dangerously out into the dark waters where they first divide. On the short turf there is a wooden seat where the grown-ups of the party always rest; but we go beyond, beyond where the turf stops to where there are only gray stones and stubby bushes and we can stand with water almost all round us facing the sunset and the hills. We are not conscious of the beauty of it; we are arguing about fish. For there are minnows and pars and trout in the gentler stretches of the river; but what happens if they get into the current and are borne down to the sea? Do they ever come back? We all talk at once, we throw stones to see who can throw farthest, till a voice calls out to us: "Time to go home."

Two years ago I went back to visit the Islands, after an absence of twenty years. I had seen in a railway carriage a photograph of the first tiny wooden bridge between the two Islands, and I was curious. It was called "View from Victoria Falls. Inverness;" and, although there had been seasonally a mighty rush of waters over a bank of stones in the north branch of the river, no one had ever given it a name. So I went to see what other changes had taken place.

* * *

The Islands are now a public park and motorbuses run to them from the town at regular times. The bridge has been modernized; there is no longer a fascinating hole through which one may watch the scurrying water, and the Island man's cottage has been put to another use. The paths have been graveled and the edges defined. If under the trees wild hyacinths and delicate wood anemones, wood sorrel and starry garlic still bloom in the spring, will childish hands be allowed to pluck them now? I did not ask. I looked at the space that had been cleared for the performance of plays out of doors—a wonderful natural setting, the friends who were with me said, and I agreed, seeing instead of the pay-box and those formal wooden seats, the thick undergrowth and kindly evergreens among which we had hidden long ago. On the second Island there was a bandstand and on the quiet green space stood now a platform for dancing. Among the branches of the tall beech trees, there were lamps to throw light down on the scene.

I walked to the Point. The seat was still there and I went beyond it as far as I could go. I looked toward the west and there I saw, unchanged, the broad expanse of swift running water and the ineffable beauty of the quiet hills.

A. M. M.

Cloudy Armies

OUT of the east and up the sky
the horses of the clouds sweep by—
snow-white stallions with golden manes,
the somber galloping armies of rain.
With banners of day, they follow the sun
over the western slope and down;
their dark-blue saddles studded with stars,
the stallions of dusk leap the mountain-bars,
and mounted by windy horsemen of night,
pursue the vanishing steeds of light.

FRANCES FROST

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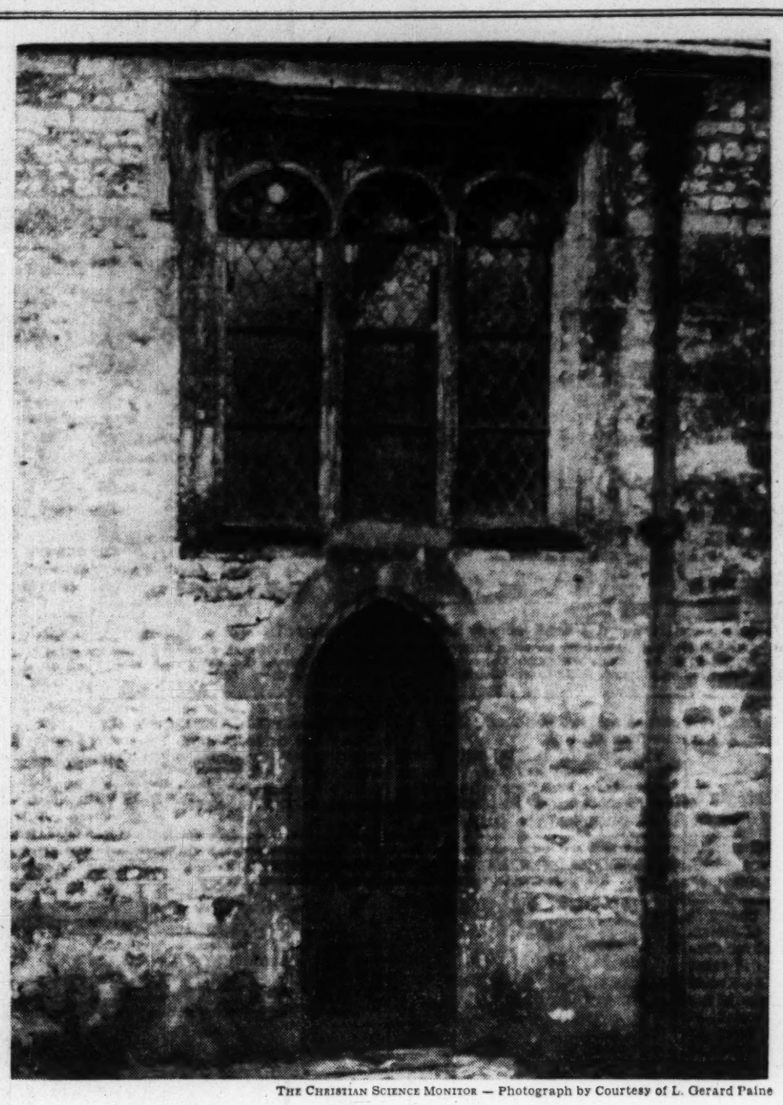

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Courtesy of L. Gerard Paine

A PARISH CHURCH OF ENGLAND: THE CHOIR DOOR

IT SCARCELY matters whether we know the name of the particular parish church of England into the choir of which this ancient door would admit us. By diligent search, it might be discovered in a remote hamlet of Dorset—its name conveying little or nothing to the majority of readers. Nevertheless, this photograph is an exquisite thing to contemplate and its significance lies in that it so perfectly typifies that host of small gray parish churches which dominate a host of small gray villages scattered across England.

We feel the stillness and peace of this scene. The sun rests warmly upon the crumbling bricks and touches into high light here and there a fragment of red or green or purple glass in the leaded panes of the window. Sparrows are twittering, somewhere, sleepily. It smells hot and close and earthy. The rough grasses in the churchyard, with here and there a clump of wildflowers, crowd unheeded against the walls of the little friendly church. The low door, beneath which a tall man must stoop, is worn and battered—of blackened wood, probably, studded with nails and iron-work design. Men of olden time could not have been tall, we reflect, for countless numbers of them have filed reverently in and out this one small door, in joy as well as in sorrow. For their sake, the English clergy of today sometimes must bow their heads willingly. Through the ages many men have known this little door; for often these parish churches have taken their prominent part in human lives since ever the Saxons and the Normans ruled in England.

We can visualize the square, sturdy tower of this parish church, rising courageously, protectingly, above the ruddy and lichened roofs of the village; we can hear the sweet jangle of its bells at service time. And, as we glance once again at the photograph, its beauty of poise and of balance brings us that comforting sense of refuge which is invariably expressed by these age-old churches which linger so close to the heart of modern England.

This Is the Fountain of Vaucluse

IN FINE weather a visit to Vaucluse should by no means be omitted, not so much, perhaps, for Petrarch's sake as for the interest of the drive, and for the marvel of the fountain of the Sorgues. For some time after leaving Avignon you jog along the level country between avenues of plane-trees; then comes a hilly ridge, on which the olives, mulberries, and vineyards join their colors and melt subtly into distant purple. After crossing this we reach L'Isle, an island village girdled by the gliding Sorgues, overshadowed with gigantic plane-boughs, and echoing to the plash of water dripped from mossy fern-tufted mill-wheels. Those who expect Petrarch's Sorgues to be some trickling poet's rill emerging from a damp grotto may well be astounded at the rush and roar of this azure river so close upon its fountain-head. . . .

On we go across the austere plain, between fields of madder, the red roots of the "garance" lying in swaths along the furrows. In front rise ash-gray hills of barren rock, here and there crimsoned with the leaves of the dwarf sumach. A huge cliff stands up and seems to bar all passage. Yet the river foams in torrents at our side. Whence can it issue? What pass or cranny in that precipice is cloven for its escape? These questions grow in interest as we enter the narrow defile of limestone rocks which leads to the cliff-barrier, and find ourselves among the figs and olives of Vaucluse. Here is the village, the little church, the ugly column to Petrarch's memory, the inn, with its caricatures of Laura, and its excellent trout, the bridge and the many-flashing, eddying Sorgues, lashed by mill-wheels, broken by weirs, divided in its course, channelled and diked, yet flowing irresistibly and undefiled. Blue, purple, greened by moss and water-weeds, silvered by snow-white pebbles, on its pure smooth bed the river runs like elemental diamond, so clear and fresh. The rocks on either side are gray or yellow, terraced into olive-yards, with here and there a cypress, fig, or mulberry tree. Soon the gardens cease, and lentisk, rosemary, box, and ilex—shrubs of Provence—with here and there a sumach out of reach, cling to the hard stone. And so at last we are brought face to face with the sheer impassable precipice. At its basement sleeps a pool, perfectly untroubled; a lakelet in which the sheltering rocks and nestling wild figs are glassed as in a mirror—a mirror of blue-black water, like amethyst or fluor-spar—so pure, so still, that where it laps the pebbles you can scarcely say where air begins and water ends. This, then, is Petrarch's "grotto"; this is the fountain of Vaucluse. Up from its deep reservoirs, from the mysterious basements of the mountain, wells the silent stream; pauseless and motionless it fills its urn, rises unruffled, glides until the brink is reached, then overflows, and foams, and dashes noisily, a cataract, among the boulders of the hills.—From "Sketches and Studies in Southern Europe," by JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS.

Pacific Calm

THE unbroken surface of the sea,
stretched taut and spreading endlessly,
resembles desert ground where tracks of weed—
like fallen sagebrush—hesitate and lead
to pools of changing light. A visionary flock
of mottled shadows might be sheep that graze
within the valleys of dissolving haze.
And as a shepherd mingles watchfulness with sleep
a distant island, so, contrives to keep
mainland and sea whose memories interlock.

DONALD PAGE

The Sonnet Has Held Its Own

IT IS the unique mode for achieving brevity, beauty and power together—like a kind of wing, suited to short but splendid flight. It seems to be a natural pattern, corresponding to some fundamental process of the mind, "when emotion is either too deeply charged with thought, or too much adulterated with fancy, to pass spontaneously into the movements of the lyric." It flourishes in the greatest periods of poetry and makes a special appeal to nearly all great poets.

The original rules of the sonnet were extremely strict, but they have been varied or violated so often and so successfully in English that now some four or five forms can be recognized. At least, a sonnet should be confined to a single thought, feeling, or mood; and to fourteen decasyllabic lines, following a definite rhyme scheme. Yet the "caudated" or "mock sonnets" of Meredith's "Modern Love" are in sixteen lines.

In the present period of literary anarchy, of aesthetic radicalism, the sonnet has more than held its own in the fine achievements of such different poets as John Masefield, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Rupert Brooke, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Edgar Lee Masters, George Sterling, Arthur Davison Ficke, W. W. Gibson, and Elinor Wylie. Fiery leaders in the free verse movement of ten years ago are now turning to the traditional quatorzain. And David Morton even shows that in the twentieth century new values are being given to the sonnet in the way of informality, intimacy, character portraiture, and singing lyricism. . . .

Under the cool disguise of the sonnet personal feelings are expressed that could not possibly be revealed more directly. And the quality of the poetry has thereby been heightened; for the stronger his emotions, the more carefully the artist must keep them within the bonds of his art. . . .

There is no need then, for assuming that the sonnet sequence is an academic exercise, necessarily monotonous and inflexible. It is capable of infinite richness, infinite variety. It has been played on by many masters, in their brilliant and daring and revealing moments. And one may come to have a special delight in these miracles of economy. For brevity is not only the soul of wit but often of art and ecstasy as well.—From the Preface to "The Book of Sonnet Sequences," by HOUSTON PETERSON. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Divine Protection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FLEDGLING sparrow fluttered down from its home under the eaves onto the window sill of an office building. Presently the skies grew dark with an approaching storm and the little bird, evidently bound by fear, cheeped piteously. The mother bird chirped to it, apparently encouraging the little one to fly up to the nest where she sat. After much coaxing on her part, and several essays on the part of the nestling, the flight was made.

A few moments later a violent storm lashed itself against the office window, and the worker within, considering the lesson, gave humble thanks to God, divine, infinite Love, for His tender care. She recalled Mrs. Eddy's beautiful words (Poems, p. 4):

"Thou Love that guards the nestling's faltering flight!
Keep Thou my child on upward wing tonight."

When the divine protection is brought to bear on our welfare, how safely may we, who, as Christ Jesus said "are of more value than many sparrows" (Matthew 10:31), rest in the assurance that we are taken care of, if we follow divine guidance and avail ourselves of God's laws. Much of our protection lies in the apprehension of and loving obedience to God's laws.

Mere belief in God which rests on blind, ignorant tradition, will not give the sure protection which an understanding of Him will do. Nor can acceptance of religious beliefs alone free one from the threat of harm, but a working knowledge of God's laws brings the necessary deliverance; for as the Bible assures us (Psalms 91:1), "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

One may ask, Where is this safe abode which affords the dwellers such security? Mary Baker Eddy, the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, answers this question (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 244): "The 'secret place,' whereof David sang, is unquestionably man's spiritual state in God's own image and likeness, even the inner sanctuary of divine Science, in which mortals do not enter without a struggle or sharp experience, and in which they put off the human for the divine."

There is great cause for gratitude that "the inner sanctuary of divine Science" has been made accessible to us today, and that we can find in it refuge from the ills of the world. Christian Science is exact, demonstrable Science, and by reason of its being based on God, divine Principle, is therefore a law of elimination to all superstitious and ignorant beliefs of evil. This Science reveals the laws by which Christ Jesus did his healing, protective, and redemptive works. He, who so ably demonstrated his understanding of "man's spiritual state in God's own image and likeness," overcame for himself and others the menacing mortal beliefs of sickness, fatigue, bodily injury, disease, sin, and death, by working in accordance with the basic truth that God's man is perfect and that evil "is a liar — nonexistent in truth. An understanding must be gained, therefore, of perfect God and perfect man if we wish to experience similar deliverance and protection.

Perfect man, to whom God gave dominion, is never in jeopardy. Even though the material senses declare that someone is sinning, greedy, fearful, loveless, unlovable, subject to epidemics of bodily or economic sickness, this does not in the least interfere with the spiritual fact that man in God's image is forever intact and harmonious, truly protected. When equipped with this understanding of the truth, the individual scientifically denies the evidence of the delusive senses, and the evidence disappears from experience, because matter and its claims are as insubstantial as dreams.

As the above-quoted statement points out, however, into the spiritual consciousness of harmony and safety mortals do not enter "without a struggle or sharp experience." The human mind has to let go of mesmeric fear, human will, and egotism, that it may escape the world's calamitous beliefs.

Though sublime in its saving efficacy, and all-embracing in its magnitude, Christian Science is so simple that a child can understand and demonstrate it. Thought by thought the false beliefs of a mortal existence must give place to the spiritual, eternal ideas of God's perfect universe. As this spiritual apprehension grows, so also grows the consciousness of safely abiding within the infinite, indestructible universe of good, and our human affairs are brought into harmony with the laws of God.

As Mrs. Eddy so beautifully expresses it (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 152), "Thus founded upon the rock of Christ, when storm and tempest beat against this sure foundation, you, safely sheltered in the strong tower of hope, faith, and Love, are God's nestlings; and He will hide you in His feathers till the storm has passed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

LA PROTECCION DIVINA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UN GORRION que estaba emplumando salió de su nido, escondido bajo el alero de la casa, y estaba sentado aleteando en el poyo delante de la ventana de una oficina. De pronto el cielo se nubló, una tormenta se estaba acercando, y el pajarillo, evidentemente atemorizado, pió lastimosamente. La madre chirrió hacia él, animándole a volver al nido, donde ella estaba sentada. Después de muchas llamadas de su parte y varios ensayos de la parte del pajarito, éste hizo su vuelo y alcanzó el nido.

Pocos momentos más tarde una tempestad tremenda batió contra la ventana de la oficina, y la joven que, detrás de la ventana, había observado la escena, humildemente dió gracias a Dios, el Amor divino e infinito, por Su cuidado protector. Se acordó de las bellas palabras de Mary Baker Eddy (POESIAS, p. 4):

"¡O Amor, que guardas el tímido vuelo del ave
recién salido de su nido!
Lleva a mi hijo hacia arriba en tus alas
protectoras esta noche."

Cuando la protección divina se aplica a nuestro bienestar, cuán seguros podemos sentirnos nosotros que, según Cristo Jesús nos dijo, valemos "más que muchos pajarillos" (San Mateo 10:31), en la certidumbre de que Dios cuida de nosotros, si seguimos Su dirección y aplicamos Sus leyes. Gran parte de nuestra protección depende de nuestra comprensión y obediencia humilde a las leyes de Dios.

La mera creencia en Dios, que descansa en una tradición ciega e ignorante, no nos dará la protección segura que un entendimiento de El nos puede dar. Ni es posible que la sola aceptación de ciertas doctrinas religiosas de por sí nos libre del peligro; pero un entendimiento práctico de las leyes de Dios nos trae el libramiento necesario; porque, como nos asegura la Biblia (Salmos, 91:1): "El que habita en el retiro del Altísimo, morará seguro bajo la sombra del Omnipotente."

Alguien tal vez pregunte: ¿Donde está esta morada segura que ofrece protección al que habita en ella? Mary Baker Eddy, la venerada Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, contesta a esta pregunta en la página 244 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA): "El 'retiro del Altísimo', del cual nos cantó David, es sin duda el estado espiritual del hombre a la imagen y semejanza de Dios, o sea el santuario interior de la Ciencia divina, al cual los mortales no entran sin lucha o experiencia amarga, y en el cual abandonan lo humano por lo divino."

Que agradecidos debemos ser, si pensamos en el hecho de que este "santuario interior de la Ciencia divina" nos es accesible hoy día, y que podemos encontrar en él refugio de los males de este mundo. La Ciencia Cristiana es una ciencia exacta y demostrable, y puesto que se funda en Dios, el Principio divino, es una ley de eliminación para todas las creencias supersticiosas e ignorantes acerca del mal. Esta Ciencia revela las leyes por las cuales Cristo Jesus realizó sus obras protectoras, curativas y redentoras. El que demostró tan eficazmente el "estado espiritual del hombre, creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios", venció tanto para sí mismo como para otros las amenazadoras creencias mortales acerca de la enfermedad, la fatiga, las lesiones corporales, el pecado y la muerte, sobre la base de la verdad que el hombre de Dios es perfecto, y que el mal "es mentiroso"—es decir, que no existe en la realidad. Es preciso, pues, lograr un entendimiento del Dios perfecto y del hombre perfecto, si queremos experimentar el mismo libramiento y la misma protección.

El hombre perfecto, al cual Dios dió dominio, no está nunca en peligro. Aunque los sentidos materiales declaren que alguien es pecador, ansioso, temeroso, huraño, displicente, sujeto a epidemias de enfermedades, bien sean físicas o económicas, esto no contradice en lo más mínimo al hecho espiritual de que el hombre verdadero, creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios, está eternamente intacto y armonioso, verdaderamente protegido. Cuando el individuo este equipado con este entendimiento de la verdad, puede refutar científicamente la evidencia ilusoria de los sentidos, y la evidencia desaparece de nuestra experiencia, porque la materia y sus pretensiones son tan ficticias como los sueños.

Pero como lo indica la declaración mencionada más arriba, no es posible que los mortales entren en esta conciencia espiritual de armonia y seguridad "sin lucha o experiencia amarga". La mente humana tiene que abandonar el temor mesmérico, la voluntad humana y la presunción, para poder escapar de las creencias calamitosas de este mundo.

Aunque sublime en su eficacia redentora y en su abarcadora magnitud, la Ciencia Cristiana es tan sencilla que un niño la puede entender y demostrar. Pensamiento tras pensamiento, las creencias erróneas de una existencia mortal tienen que ceder a las ideas espirituales y eternas de un universo perfecto de Dios. A medida que esta comprensión se desarrolla, aumenta también la conciencia de que habitamos seguramente dentro del universo infinito e indestructible del bien, y nuestros asuntos humanos se ajustan en armonía con las leyes de Dios.

Como Mary Baker Eddy lo expresa tan bellamente en la página 152 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "Fundados así en la roca del Cristo, cuando la tempestad y la tormenta baten contra esta fundación segura, vosotros, refugiados en la torre firme de la esperanza, la fe y el Amor, sois los tiernos pajarillos de Dios; y El os abrigará bajo Sus alas, hasta que la tempestad haya pasado."

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No Grief in These—

NOT for this: not for snow;
snow corrodes, is quick to go.

Melted silver feeds the spring
where flowers wait, remembering

the hour to bloom; with sudden sound
of thunder split the fallow ground.

Not for this: the icy chain
binding the river, yields to rain.

Not for branches bowed and shaken
harried by wind and coldly taken.

Not for these—but that the sight
must lose this interval of white.

JOHN RITCHEY

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Heavy Cuts in District Budget Stir Residents of Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Because residents of the District of Columbia have no vote and no direct representation in Congress although they are governed directly by Congress in their domestic affairs, they seemed today to feel the weight of administration economy desires more acutely than could happen to any other section of the country.

A federal statute still in effect provides that the Federal Government shall bear 40 per cent of the cost of maintaining the national capital. The new D. C. appropriation bill reported out yesterday provides a federal contribution amounting to approximately 6 per cent without provision to repeal the 60-40 statute.

Suggest Animosity

The character of the cuts inflicted by the appropriations subcommittee of the House tend to suggest deliberate animosity toward the interests of the district. Heaviest cuts have been made in such items as health and educational services.

The national capital constitutes a municipal anomoly. Congress prepares the entire District of Columbia budget. It tells the city what it may, and must spend, each year, even though it is to contribute only 6 per cent of the cost. Citizens of the District have no control whatever over how their taxes shall be spent. The total budget suggested for the District this year is $42,573,283. The federal contribution is to be $2,700,000—a sum scarcely reconcileable with Congress's own statute requiring the 40 per cent contribution.

The total figure is slightly more than the budget bureau estimated, but here again is seen the hand of political considerations. The house committee added numerous items and increased others which would make the capital city a more pleasant place for tourists from other states—persons who vote back at home. But the essential services important only to non-voting residents are less gently treated.

Police Funds Cut

The police appropriation, already seriously inadequate, is cut. Funds are denied for hospital extensions. The city is denied the part time service of medical practitioners who have private practices. All funds for character education were stricken out. Appropriations were cut for the workhouse and reformatory, medical charities, children's sanatorium and the unemployment relief administration.

A heated controversy between several members of Congress and the local school board over a so-called "anti-red" law entered into the educational cuts. Because local educational leaders have protested strongly against an act of Congress requiring school teachers to sign an affidavit declaring they have never taught Communism each time they collect their salary, there has been a noticeable tendency to retaliate against the school board. Character education was avowedly cut for this reason on the ground that teachers who feel that students should be informed objectively as to the theories of various types of government including Communism and Fascism as well as democracy and monarchy are unfit to work for character building.

Mexico to Stress Culture at Seminar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—The eleventh annual seminar in Mexico under the auspices of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin-America will be held in Cuernavaca and in Mexico City, July 9 to 29, Dr. Hubert Herring, executive director, has announced.

"We feel that current international developments make it of increasing importance that a growing number of Americans should have an insight into the problems, culture and lives of the Mexican people," Dr. Herring said. "During the past decade, the 10 seminars in Mexico have helped more than 1000 Americans toward such a point of view."

The seminar consists of three weeks of lectures, round-table discussions and field trips. It is intended to provide an introduction to Mexican conditions of economy under skilled supervision and trained direction.

President Closes Norris Dam Gates

(Continued from Page 1)

completion several months in advance of schedule, the complete absence of labor trouble, the low toll of accidents following an organized safety program, and the cutting of actual costs below estimates. Work was begun on the dam in October, 1933 and now, two years and four months later, is practically complete.

Also a Social Project

An extensive social betterment program for the benefit of workers was developed in connection with the construction of the dam. Part-time work was provided, with spare hours used for vocational and general educational training. Approximately three-quarters of the working crew signed up for one or more of the courses offered.

Four miles from the dam, the Tennessee Valley Authority built the permanent town of Norris, a model of city planning. Serving as a construction camp, the town also has made its contribution as a demonstration ground for better housing. Three hundred individual homes renting from $14.50 to $45 a month, 10 duplex dwellings and six five-family apartment houses at $12 a month comprise the town.

Many Houses Electrified

About half the houses are fully electrified even to heating and all have current. There is a general community house, a school and a 300-acre park and forest, and a belt of farm land where residents may maintain gardens.

Although generation of power is now the primary purpose of Norris Dam and cannot be started for several months or until there is more water in the reservoir, it is planned in time to use the 132,000 horsepower dynamoes, soon to be installed, to furnish electricity for the town of Norris. Plans have also been made to sell a quantity of the power to Knoxville, but at present these are held in abeyance by litigation initiated by private power companies who object to the Government's entrance into their field.

Siren Shriek Signals For Lowering of Norris Dam's Sluiceway Gates

NORRIS, Tenn., March 4 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority's activities in this section were brought to a climax today as President Roosevelt, state notables and East Tennesseeans joined in a celebration marking completion of the $36,000,000 Norris Dam.

The President pressed a telegraph key at the White House at 1 p. m. (central standard time), setting off a siren atop the 253-foot-high structure.

This was the signal for workmen to lower the sluiceway gates, blocking the eight openings in the dam through which waters of the Clinch River have been running.

As the waters began backing up to form the 34,200-acre reservoir, the program was to open with speeches by A. E. Morgan, Davic Lilienthal and H. A. Morgan, TVA directors, and others.

Joe Frank Porter of Columbia, president of the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation, represented Governor McAlister at the ceremonies.

The dam was built in a little more than two years and is now complete with the exception of a roadway across its top and the power house. The TVA plans by Aug. 1 to have the power house finished and two 66,000-horsepower generators installed by which electric current will be produced for this region.

While the finger-like lake, which will have a shore line of 800 miles, began forming, the last of the 3500 families within the reservoir boundary were leaving the land of their forefathers for new home sites.

Norris Dam is the first of several such units planned by the TVA to promote flood control, navigation and generation of electricity. Work already has been started on three others in Tennessee and northern Alabama. The huge Norris Reservoir area has been cleared of all bridges, timber and houses, and roads and railroads have been rerouted for the coming of the lake waters. One entire village, Loyston, has been vacated, and will be under 200 feet of water.

Power Firms Sued In South Carolina

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4 (AP)—The South Carolina Public Service Authority today struck back at three power companies which have filed suits to prevent the development of the $37,500,000 Santee-Cooper power and navigation project with PWA funds by asking damages of $12,500,000 from each of the companies.

The counterclaims were filed in Federal Court here with amended answers to the suits of the Broad River Power Company, of Columbia, the Carolina Power and Light Company, of Raleigh, N. C., and the South Carolina Power and Light Company of Charleston.

The authority contended that it had been damaged by delays resulting from the companies' suits, and that its chance of obtaining the $37,500,000 allotment was being endangered because the money would not be available after June 30.

Gov. Talmadge Cashes Highway Certificates

ATLANTA, Ga., March 3 (AP)—Seeking to avert a court test of his financial "dictatorship" of Georgia, Gov. Eugene Talmadge today ordered immediate cash payment of over $2,500,000 in highway certificates due March 25.

At the same time, he charged the New Deal's leaders in the State with agitation resulting in the filing of an injunction suit at Marietta to prevent diversion of road money to support other government functions and attacking the foundation of his one-man control.

The basis of the injunction suit was the contention of W. V. Lance, former state legislator, who holds a $260.39 certificate, that unless the court restrained the board and de facto treasurer, J. B. Daniel, the money set aside to pay the scrip might not be available when they were due. Governor Talmadge claims he has approximately $10,000,000 in the vault of the State Treasury.

Planes Spray Countryside With Food for Hungry Birds

Wide World

New Jersey Game Officials and National Guard Officers Supervising Loading of Grain at Newark

Left to Right—Harry M. Armstrong, State Fish and Game Commissioner; Dr. Phil Gootenberg, President of Consolidated Sportsmen; George C. Warren, President of New Jersey Fish and Game Commission; Roy Williams, Game Warden; Maj. Robert L. Copsey, Commanding Officer of Forty-fourth Division Aviation, New Jersey National Guard

Couple With $11,780 In Bank Sentenced As Relief Chiselers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 4—A Pittsburgh father and mother today face three years in jail—because, it is charged, they "chiseled" $700 from the Allegheny Emergency Relief Board while they hoarded $11,780 in the bank.

"You chiseled every last dime you could," declared Judge Ralph H. Smith before passing the maximum three-year sentences against Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Toole in addition to a $500 fine each and an order for restitution of the relief funds.

In their own defense the O'Tooles, who have four children and own a $4000 home in the Oakland district, said he applied for relief only in order to get work.

Mrs. O'Toole before her marriage had earned and saved much while a domestic in a wealthy household, according to relatives. The husband was a motorman for the Pittsburgh Railways Company. They were thrifty, did not own an automobile and seldom went to the theater, relatives said.

But Mr. O'Toole lost his job during the depression and in November, 1932, applied for relief.

"At first we did not apply for relief," he testified, "but when we found the only way to get a job was to get on relief, we decided that was the best thing to do."

The family received $706 in relief checks before the husband got employment on a federal works project and was able to earn his own way.

He and his wife pleaded guilty Monday to charges of false pretense in accepting the relief checks.

When Wampum Paid the Bills

* * *

Museum Traces Retail Trade In New York From Indian Days

* * *

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—Dutch New Amsterdam with its burghers and Indians, its wampum and beaver skins for trade, its early newspapers and advertisements, its street vendors and first stores, together with an exhibition depicting the growth and development of communications form two new permanent exhibits to be opened today at the Museum of the City of New York.

The first room shows the retail trade of the city from the time of "muffs and tippets" and the even earlier barter with the Indians. The exhibition comprises early maps, bills for hoopskirts and India shawls, price lists and humorous trade cards, signs from store fronts and pictures from the Fly Market of 1695 to the modern Washington market.

The communications room, modeled on plans drawn by Mrs. Adele Nathan, includes seven miniature groups showing the first regular post rider leaving Bowling Green in 1673 for Boston, the semaphore on Telegraph Hill for the relaying of news from sailing ships coming into the harbor, Samuel F. B. Morse laying his first submarine cable on Oct. 18, 1842, the first stock ticker in the office of David Groesbeck & Co., Alexander Graham Bell giving his first demonstration of the "speaking telephone" on May 11, 1877, the great blizzard of 1888, which showed the weakness of overhead wires and helped to advance the use of underground conduits, and the pilot house of the Ponce on Oct. 3, 1899, during the international cup race off Sandy Hook, when Marconi demonstrated the use of wireless by flashing a description of the race to a station on Navesink Highlands.

At the same time the museum is opening a special exhibition of romanticized Victorian drawings by Eliza Greatorex A. N. A., showing "old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale," 18 of which were shown at the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS

are offered to small or even large parties at nominal cost. Here luncheons or dinners may be obtained. Many committees find this service most satisfying. An air of unobtrusive quiet pervades BARCLAY environment.

Monitor readers may expect especial courtesy. Their patronage is very much appreciated. Rates for sleeping rooms begin at $5.00 single and $8.00 double. Special monthly rates.

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The warm Gulf Stream runs past our door, making winter milder. Golf by the sea. Ride horseback on the beach. Enjoy the warming welcome at these friendly hotels. Ocean Decks. Famous food.

Rates as low as $7 up at Chalfonte and $8 up at Haddon Hall, single, American Plan . . . European Plan also. Special weekly rates.

Leeds and Lippincott Company
ATLANTIC CITY

Many people who formerly owned only high-priced cars are now enthusiastic owners of the moderately priced Oldsmobile Eight

Your Oldsmobile dealer will gladly place an Oldsmobile Eight at your disposal for a thorough trial. You will find your nearest Oldsmobile dealer listed in the "yellow" classified section of your telephone directory.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Policyholders

have an interest in this Annual Report

IT may be assumed that these policyholders took out their insurance through a sense of responsibility for those in whose protection they are interested.

When they pay their premiums, there falls upon the Insurance Company a responsibility to pay current claims and to provide adequate funds for the payment of all future obligations.

The figures below show the amount of the claims paid by this Company last year. They also show how well prepared the Company is to meet its responsibilities in the future.

The number of policies and the amount of insurance in force reflect the confidence reposed in the Company by the people of the United States and Canada.

Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1935

(In accordance with the Annual Statement filed with the New York State Insurance Department)

INSURANCE IN FORCE

Life:	
Ordinary	$10,483,415,421.00
Industrial	6,829,500,380.00
Group	2,956,433,775.00
Total	$20,269,349,576.00
Accident and Health Weekly Indemnity	$15,650,772.00
Policies:	
Life (Including 1,670,041 Group Certificates)	42,165,146
Accident and Health (Including 865,981 Group Certificates)	1,082,250

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets	$4,234,802,511.49
Liabilities:	
Statutory Policy Reserve	3,689,776,768.00
Dividends payable to policyholders in 1936	95,994,851.00
Other Liabilities	144,221,171.70
Contingency Reserve	45,000,000.00
Total Liabilities	$3,974,992,790.70
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	$259,809,720.79

BUSINESS IN 1935 (YEAR'S FIGURES)

New Life Insurance issued:	
Ordinary	$1,116,686,662.00
Industrial	1,016,825,103.00
Group	172,083,462.00
Total	$2,305,595,227.00
Revived and Increased	$813,312,899.00
Payments to Beneficiaries and Policyholders:	
Death benefits	$157,889,172.69
Other payments to policyholders	$377,362,411.32
Total Payments	$535,251,584.01

BUSINESS IN 1935 (DAILY AVERAGES)

Life policies issued and revived per day	18,242
Number of claims paid per day	2,280
Life insurance issued, revived and increased per day	$10,327,510.00
Payments to beneficiaries and policyholders and addition to reserve per day	$2,330,620.00
Increase in assets per day	$674,485.00

The Metropolitan is a mutual organization. Its assets are held for the benefit of its policyholders, and any divisible surplus is returned to its policyholders in the form of dividends.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, *President* — NEW YORK — LEROY A. LINCOLN, *Vice-President and General Counsel*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1936

Cordon of Police Is Thrown Around Garment Strike Area

Boston News Today

Cardinal Criticized on Child Labor Bill
Curley Ties Boomerang on Council Bill
Dog Racing Crookedness Charged
Policemen's Word Final Drunkenness Arrests
Fin Com Says Snow Removal Costs Too High

Strike:

Police Strengthen Lines Around the Affected Area

As the garment strike entered its fifth day today, police threw a cordon around a large portion of the 3500 striking workers who daily throng Kneeland Street in efforts to persuade those still working to join the walk-out. With drawn clubs the police opened ingress for those wishing to work. They arrested one woman. She gave the name of Ida Csolene, said she was a Roumanian alien.

Manufacturers and union leaders were still at loggerheads.

Edwin N. Marcus, outstanding anti-union manufacturer, invited reporters to inspect his shop. The Marcus Dress Company employs about 60 girls, stitchers, pressers, cutters and apprentices. Pay averages between $21 and $31 a week, according to company books. Some girls make a little over $21 per week, a few receive slightly under the minimum. Because the business is seasonal, not all the 60 girls work 50 weeks a year.

The girls in Mr. Marcus' shop, many of whom have been with him for more than four years, told reporters that they did not want to join the union and that they were satisfied with their working conditions.

That was one side of the story.

Paradoxically, the other side came from a member of one of the nation's most prominent industrial families, Miss Zara Dupont, who as a member of the Citizens Committee recently formed in the interests of the striking garment workers, declared: "I'm delighted to know of such fine conditions in the Marcus shop. We do not object. But we must rid Boston of shops that pay girls $4 a week. We must have unionization before Fascism . . . America is already headed toward Fascism."

Philip Kramer, leader of the strike gained a court victory this morning when Judge Michael Murray in Municipal Court refused to issue a warrant against Kramer on an assault charge.

Not as fortunate as the twice-arrested Kramer, however, was Hyman Forman of Revere, a picketer, who was found guilty of assault by Judge Francis J. Good, in Municipal Court, and fined $10. Meyer Karesky of Boston was found not guilty on the same charge and four other persons were released on $50 for hearings March 12.

Child Labor:

Amendment Opponents Are Criticized at Hearing

A spokesman for the American Federation of Labor today criticized Cardinal O'Connell and State Street interests for alleged opposition to ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, at the hearing before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law at the State House today.

"No matter how we prepare our case, the combination of Lake Street (on which is the Cardinal's residence) and State Street, is more than we can hope to overcome," asserted Francis C. Fenton, New England organizer of the federation, speaking with the proponents of the bill. "I regret to make that statement, but it is true."

Mr. Fenton, who said he is a Roman Catholic, pointed out that child-labor legislation had legislative support up to 1926 when Cardinal O'Connell expressed his opposition and declared the bill interfered with home life and liberty of children.

"He appealed to prejudice, not reason," said Mr. Fenton.

Mr. Fenton added that despite the fact that defeat is certain this year, "we are not going to lay down on the matter. There are numerous (Roman) Catholics who believe they have the right to determine their economic welfare for themselves."

Mr. Fenton then placed the American Federation of Labor on record as favoring the bill. This organization seeks the ratification of the amendment by 12 more states. It has been ratified by 24 others, in favor of giving Congress the right to pass legislation controlling child labor.

Disclaimers that the legislation has the backing and support of the Communist Party were voiced by Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and Attorney LaRue Brown, representing the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Taylor pointed out that the group which drafted the bill consisted of Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Roscoe C. Pound of Harvard; Wharton Pepper and Senator Thomas J. Walsh. "If they are Communists, I would be glad to be classed with them."

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Zara du Pont
Member of Citizens' Strike Committee

Garment Workers Strike Settlement in Deadlock

Pickets on Duty on Kneeland Street

E. N. Markus
One of Garment Manufacturers Involved in Strike

Curley:

Returns Bill Relating To His Executive Council

Governor Curley today returned the bill forbidding members of the governor's council to accept appointive posts of any kind during their terms of office, with an amendment to make the same rule applicable to members of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The bill was filed this session by Senator Albert Cole of Lynn and has been passed by both branches of the Legislature.

The legislation was intended to check the Governor's proclivity from changing the political allegiance of the council for his own political purposes. Now it looks as though the measure might become a boomerang.

Said the Governor:

"Having in mind the apparent aim of the said bill, the mischief which it seeks to remedy, and the object which it seeks to obtain, it seems to me that the sweep of the proposed bill is entirely too limited and should be extended to members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. . . ."

Pointing out that similar legislation referring to municipal officers had been upheld by the Supreme Judicial Court, Governor Curley continued:

"If the amendment suggested should be adopted and returned to me, I am inclined to give it my approval. If the Legislature feels that the right of the Governor to appoint shall be so restricted as it refers to a member of the council, then surely there can be no objection to extending the same principle to the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, although the result of the legislation will be that whatever the emergency or occasion, any such member of the state government shall, because of provisions of the suggested amendment, be prevented from accepting any office or position created by statute where the salary is payable by the State, a county, city or town."

Racing:

'Competing Interests' Charged With Repeal Effort

Charges that the efforts to repeal horse and dog racing in Massachusetts were engineered by "competing interests" were made today before the legislative committee on state administration hearing, at which an initiative petition and a fully framed bill for this purpose was considered.

Charles F. Adams, chairman of the Eastern Racing Association, operating Suffolk Downs, declared that the Revere dog racing interests had filed the petition, hoping that horse racing would pull the dog tracks through as it had done in the past.

Dog racing was attacked by Representative Charles H. Shea of Cambridge, who spoke in favor of the bill to abolish both horse and dog tracks immediately. "Slowing down the rabbit to put the lead dog off its stride" and "tipping the boxes from which the dogs are released" were two forms of dishonesty practiced at dog tracks, claimed Mr. Shea, who declared that although officials at Wonderland Park claimed that much money from their proceeds had gone to charity, whereas not one race had been put to this altruistic purpose.

Tipsy Drivers:

Court Holds They Can't Demand Doctor's Examination

Persons arrested for drunkenness do not possess the constitutional right of demanding a doctor's examination to prove that they are not intoxicated it was decided today by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. Significant was the decision because it declared that in cases of this type, the policeman's word is final.

Delivering the decision, Supreme Court Justice Arthur P. Rugg stated:

"There is no regulation of law that provides that anyone arrested for drunkenness be offered special opportunity for the preparation and collection of evidence to prove that he is not guilty of that offense. The officer has the right, if not the duty, to keep him in custody until he has recovered from his intoxication."

The decision resulted from an appeal by John J. S. Mangan of Lynn who was convicted of drunken driving on July 12 in the Dedham Court and who appealed the case. His appeal was denied today.

PWA Cases:

Ruled From Federal Court by Judge Brewster

No PWA fraud cases may be tried in the Federal District Courts of Massachusetts, it was presumed today following a decision in Federal Court when Judge Elisha H. Brewster ordered the jury to find for the defendant in the case of Joseph Long Jr., of Leominster. Long was on trial on a charge of causing five false pay rolls involving $28,500 to be made out in connection with a PWA project at Townsend.

Judge Brewster ruled that when the Federal Government turns money over to a town in the form of payment for a PWA project, this is a "grant" to the town and whatever contracts the town may make are outside the jurisdiction of the Government.

Unions to Sway Political Trend In Rhode Island

State A. F. of L. Convention to Decide on Third Party Plan

Far-Reaching Result

Referendum on Constitutional Convention Also Tangles Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4—Although it usually takes the November elections to determine a state's political status, a labor convention and a referendum may combine to settle the whole situation in Rhode Island within the coming week, eight months ahead of schedule.

These two events—the convention and referendum—assume importance because of its influence on the Democratic rule in this State. The convention is that of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor. It will be held here Sunday and will decide upon formation of a Labor party. The referendum comes Tuesday when the electorate will decide whether or not it desires a constitutional convention.

Union's Power

Although this last is receiving as wide attention as the coming election itself, it is really the labor convention—about which little is being said openly—that will, many believe, prove a deciding indication of the popularity of the party in power.

It is claimed by labor leaders here that the vote of organized labor, especially that of the textile workers, was responsible for the defeat of the Republican Party. Democratic leaders admit that the margin between victory and defeat is measured by the labor group. Furthermore, to show their respect for labor's strength, they have named union leaders to high state positions.

Effect on Democrats

Political leaders, therefore, are viewing this labor party move, not so much from the standpoint of how many candidates it can elect to office, but how many votes it may cost the Democratic Party at the next election.

Sunday's convention promises to be the stormiest gathering held by the American Federation of Labor here in years. Delegates from more than 200 affiliated locals are reported to be divided into two groups—one charging that Democrats are attempting to retain control of the labor vote and are spending money to defeat the third party plans, and the other openly declaring that the convention "is but a Republican Party move to get the Democrats out of office."

Unions Are Split

Opponents of the Labor Party plan in union ranks point out that many of the influential leaders of the movement were former paid workers for the G. O. P., while the sponsors of the plan charge that the opposition is being led by present state officials who hold union executive positions.

Francis J. Gorman, international vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, will come from Washington, D. C., to be a delegate from his local of woolsorters and lead the forces for the third party. Mr. Gorman sponsored the Labor Party move here by special message to his lieutenants on the same day that he sought support of the national convention of the American Federation of Labor for a national workers' party. The national move was defeated.

Gorman Heads Fight

Although Mr. Gorman will be the leader of the so-called "Progressives" he will find that the usual strong textile union bloc will be divided. This was indicated at the last meeting of the Rhode Island Textile Council when Executive Board Member John H. Powers of the U. T. W. of A. and Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the union, urged the textile workers to move cautiously lest they wreck their unions. They urged the workers to devote their attention to pending legislative matters here and refrain from any program that would place Labor Party candidates in the field this year.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer early tonight, probably rain later, becoming fair and colder during Thursday; lowest temperature tonight slightly above freezing, but much colder Thursday night; moderate and increasing southerly winds, shifting to westerly tonight.

Maine and New Hampshire: Light rain in the south portion, possibly changing to snow flurries in the north portion tonight; Thursday generally fair and much colder.

Vermont: Light rain changing to snow flurries tonight; Thursday fair. Colder in extreme northwest portion tonight, much colder Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably light rain tonight; generally fair Thursday. Warmer in extreme south portion tonight; much colder Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh or possibly strong and shifting to westerly late tonight; overcast weather probably with light rain tonight; Thursday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	30	Minneapolis	16	16
Bermuda	69	58	New Orleans	62	60
Chicago	18	18	New York	38	34
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	44	42
Helena	18	28	Philadelphia	34	32
Jacksonville	56	56	St. Louis	48	48
Kansas City	38	38	San Francisco	60	58
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	32	30
Miami	72	70			

A—6 a. m., E. S. T., March 4.
B—Minimum, March 3.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:02 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Thursday, 9:19 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:08 p. m.

Light Is Seen For Railroads In New England

Two-Cent Fares Expected to Greatly Boost Rail Travel in Area

Other Plans Heard

Rhode Island Has Scheme for Shaking off Domination of the Pennsylvania

Seeking solutions for its tangled railroad problem, New England looked to its north and south today. From Bangor, Maine, came a report which indicates that the 2-cent passenger fare may prove a success. In Providence a plan was suggested to end Pennsylvania dominance of railroads throughout the region.

The 2-cent passenger fare, recently ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, does not become effective until June. By that time one New England railroad will be ready to report a year's experiment with the idea. This road is the Bangor & Aroostook, popularly known as the "Potato Road."

Increased Haul

Last July the road put into effect the 2-cents-per-mile passenger rate. In the past eight months it has increased its passenger haul by 36 per cent. Despite this gain, the revenue has not been enough to overcome losses, according to Roy M. MacCready, vice-president of the road. In addition to the reduction of passenger fares to 2 cents, an additional reduction of 20 per cent has been made on week-end round-trip rates.

Although the 2-cent rate has not yet been given a fair trial, Mr. MacCready pointed out that the Bangor & Aroostook's main business is freight transportation and that it will "have a big effect" on railroads where 35 per cent of the revenue comes from passenger travel.

Even as the Bangor & Aroostook takes the lead in rate reductions in New England, other lines throughout the South and West have attempted the same revenue increase measures.

Greater Patronage

In Bangor it is felt that the two-cent fare will greatly increase the railroad traffic. The cost of a railroad trip from Bangor to Boston is $3.80. "Many a man will look at $8.80 a long time before he will hand it over for a ride to Boston," said one man. "A very considerable number, probably a majority, cannot afford any such price, and so go by bus, making the railroad company haul empty or partly filled cars to Boston at the same cost as a full train. Now it will be very different—about $4.88 to Boston. It seems reasonable to expect the railroads, at two cents a mile, can recover a lot of their long-lost passenger traffic."

While the problem of increasing revenue has caused railroad officials to scratch their heads for many years, the question of railroad ownership in New England has been likewise perplexing.

Solution of Problem

South of Boston, railroad traffic in the past few years has been largely controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad through the New York, New Haven & Hartford. Today George L. Crooker, chairman of the Rhode Island Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce, presented a plan to solve this problem.

Mr. Crooker's plan not only would shake off domination by the Pennsylvania, it would bring the Narragansett industrial area closer to New York by inviting competition of the New York Central System.

Within a few months, Mr. Crooker said, a plan will be presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission seeking to have that body turn over the control of the Providence-Worcester Railroad jointly to the New York Central and the Boston & Maine.

Go Far to Solve It

Pointing out that the Pennsylvania Railroad at present has a controlling interest in the Boston & Maine, through the Boston Holding Company, Mr. Crooker declared that introduction of competition such as the New York Central could present through the Providence-Worcester line—under an I. C. C. decree—would go far to solve New England's problem.

"This plan to bring Rhode Island the New York Central System and possibly the Boston & Maine also, does not involve any comprehensive program of railroad consolidation," explained Mr. Crooker. "All that is involved is taking away from the Pennsylvania-New Haven combination the Providence-Worcester line—now little used.

On Equal Footing

"Competing trunk lines and faster east-west service," he continued, "would place industrial Rhode Island—one of the 15 leading producing and consuming areas in the United States—on a transportation footing equal, possibly, to the great industrial centers west of the Hudson River."

Rhode Island will make every effort to brings the New York Central System into Rhode Island and create connections with the Boston & Maine, Mr. Crooker declared. Elimination of Pennsylvania domination in New England and creation of competition between the "Pensy" and the New York Central will be sought.

"Everybody knows," said Mr. Crooker, "that the Boston & Maine, while a very fine railroad for its size, is fundamentally weak because it lacks sufficient populated and industrial areas to serve. A tie-up of the B. & M., through the Providence-Worcester line under the New York Central, offering the Narragansett area with its 1,000,000 people, would do very much indeed to place the Boston & Maine on its feet."

Prison Head Urges Probation System In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 4—An 85 per cent increase in the population of New Hampshire's state prison in the past eight years is arousing much comment in New Hampshire at present.

According to Warden Charles B. Clarke, who gave out the figures last week, the State has two courses open to solve this problem. Either build a new prison or adopt a probation system. Whichever course is adopted, says the warden, some action must be taken at once.

"A large outlay for a new building might be unnecessary," Warden Clarke explained. "There are many young men now in prison who are not hardened criminals and who would have been better cared for outside the prison walls by a trained probation staff." There were 128 inmates of the prison in 1928 and 230 in 1935, the warden reported.

* * *

Another reduction in electric rates for New Hampshire was announced recently by the Public Service Commission for the Exeter and Hampton Electric Company. Annual reductions will total $18,000—about $12,000 to domestic users and $6000 to those served under the general service rates. The company serves southeastern New Hampshire.

* * *

Substantial decrease in New Hampshire unemployment, despite the closed Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, is noted in the quarterly survey released by the State Bureau of Labor. In a check-up of 809 plants employing over three persons, Commissioner John S. B. Davie finds that a total of 57,958 were gainfully employed on Feb. 1 as compared with 56,852 on Dec. 1.

Two Vermont Cities Adopt Daylight Saving

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 4 (AP)—The city of Winooski will go on daylight-saving time because its neighbor, the city of Burlington, voted last night to adopt the system.

Winooski voted at its annual meeting to instruct the City Council to proclaim daylight saving if Burlington favored it. Burlington's vote was 3274 to 1928. The two cities are separated only by the Winooski River. Burlington, largest city in Vermont, and several other communities have experimented with daylight saving in the past.

Town Plans Guiding Signs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Mass., March 4—Tourists no longer will be at a loss to know the location of this little hill town. The annual town meeting voted $25 for the special purpose of erecting signs to guide motorists.

'Dever-for-Governor' Boom Awaits His Return

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Beacon Hill observers are anxiously awaiting the return of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, from his Florida vacation. At a recent Hotel Bellevue meeting of Dever-for-Governor enthusiasts it was reported that the Attorney General would be ready at that time to make known formally his intention to seek the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Mr. Dever's candidacy has often been predicted, particularly when, at the time it was thought the pre-primary convention was scheduled to be held at Worcester instead of the finally selected Springfield, he engaged 25 rooms at Worcester for the convention, if and when it was held there.

Popular in Worcester

Around Worcester County, it seems, there is considerable sentiment in favor of Mr. Dever as a gubernatorial candidate. Even before the Attorney General has said anything publicly about running a "Dever-for-Governor Club" was formed in Worcester.

The information that Mr. Dever is slated to make his announcement on his return from Florida next week is traced back to no less a person than Mr. Dever's brother, Joseph Dever, an engineering director in the Metropolitan District Commission. As one politician commented, "He ought to know."

The Hurleys Again

According to Mr. Dever followers, the Attorney General figures he can capitalize upon the similiarity of names between the other two announced candidates, Joseph L. Hurley, lieutenant governor, and Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer. Of course, not all his strength lies in that but the similarity might help to swing votes his way, particularly in a primary fight.

At any rate, political observers are waiting to ascertain the truth of the Dever-for-Governor report.

* * *

Torrid Contest Looms

Meanwhile, the Democratic gubernatorial contest threatens to become a Donnybrook affair. Governor Curley's scheme to sidetrack Charles F. Hurley into a federal job to clear the way for Lieutenant Governor Hurley, the Governor's choice as his successor, has failed to work to date. If it continues to be a failure, the convention fight may be a torrid affair.

The State Treasurer and his friends, in a resentful mood, may cause considerable trouble. Furthermore, with the Governor and the Treasurer fighting for convention control the preprimary convention may result in a deadlock over the choice for Governor. That is where Mr. Dever would have an excellent chance.

Furthermore, there is another dark horse being groomed in case of a deadlock, according to reports. That dark horse is Joseph P. Carney, New England director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Carney was prepared to run into the 1934 convention as a dark horse if a deadlock resulted. Also ready was John J. Burns, now general counsel of the Securities and Exchange Commission. For a time this year it was thought Mr Burns might again be a gubernatorial candidate, but that possibility seems far removed at present.

* * *

Utility Showdown

Anti-utility minded members of the State Senate are banking on the aid of two Republicans to help push through legislation which would lower the barriers against municipal ownership of gas and electric lighting plants.

According to Senator Thomas Burke of Boston, one of the more rabid utility opponents, Senator Edgar C. Erickson of Worcester has promised to vote with the Democrats on the measure. In addition, it is understood, Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate, will vote for the Democratic-sponsored municipal ownership legislation, if his vote is needed to decide the issue.

If any legislation is passed lessening the present obstacles which must be surmounted before a city or town may conduct a municipal lighting plant, it will be considered an outstanding victory for the Burke-Casey-Sullivan group in the Senate. Under the present conditions it is practically impossible to proceed on municipal ownership.

Edgar M. Mills.

Fall River Company Buys Lawton Mills At Plainfield, Conn.

PLAINFIELD, Conn., March 4 (AP)—The property of the Lawton Mills Corporation, scene of a seven weeks' strike, belonged to the General Cotton Supply Company of Fall River, Mass., today in a sale involving $480,000.

The deal, voted yesterday by stockholders of the Lawton Mills Corporation, will become effective March 12 with final payment and formal transfer to the Fall River concern.

Besides the mill, where 1200 persons are employed normally, the property includes 150 houses, a community house, an inn and some land.

Since the start of the strike Jan. 6, which was blamed on refusal of some employees to accept a wage cut, the mill has been employing between 500 and 600 hands.

At the close of yesterday's meeting, Samuel C. Lampert, president of the Lawton Mills Corporation, expressed "keen appreciation for the tireless efforts" of Senator Lonergan and Gov. Wilbur L. Cross to keep the mill going. He blamed outside interference for the shutdown.

Cash proceeds from the sale will be divided among the stockholders, who are expected to dissolve the Lawton Mills Corporation.

Connecticut Denies New Bus Routings

HARTFORD, Conn., March 4 (AP)—The Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut has denied applications of the Victoria Coach Line, Inc., and the Berkshire Motor Coach Lines, Inc., both of Boston, for permission to use an alternate route through the State.

Both lines now operate between Boston and New York City, using a route through Stafford and Manchester to Hartford, then through New Haven along the Boston Post Road to New York. Both sought permission to vary this route by going through Middletown, Durham and Northford.

The applications were opposed by the Eastern Greyhound Lines, Inc., and the Blue Way Lines, Inc., which use the Middletown route.

Town Restricts Billboards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHWICK, Mass., March 4—Comprehensive by-laws regulating and restricting billboards within this town's limits were adopted at the annual town meeting. Perhaps with a view to warmer weather, the voters decided to change the date of the annual meetings henceforth to the third Monday in March instead of the first.

Rural Vermont Blocks Plan For Skyline Parkway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 4—The much-publicized dream of a 220- to 260-mile parkway through Vermont's Green Mountains from Massachusetts to Canada is ended, at least for the time being.

Vermont's farmers, business men and housewives shattered the vision of an increased tourist business yesterday by voting 4 to 3 against a proposed $500,000 bond issue to finance state purchase of 35,000 acres of land providing a right of way for the parkway. Unofficial tabulation thus far is 30,895 votes for and 42,873 against.

Defeat of the highway project was accomplished despite the fact that the Vermont Chamber of Commerce, several leading Vermont newspapers, including the Burlington Free Press, and persons of the prominence of Dorothy Canfield Fisher, noted author, strongly favored the road.

Nucleus for Road Chain

The parkway would have cost from $10,000,000 to $18,000,000. It was planned as a nucleus for a gigantic system of parkways connecting all national parks in the East.

Despite all arguments that Vermont's mountain scenery would not be spoiled by the parkway, but rather preserved under public ownership, lovers of Vermont's solitude are today breathing more comfortably. They had argued that Vermont's Long Trail, one of the country's famous mountain foot trails, would suffer from the proximity of motorists. They had contended that there are still many beauty spots in Vermont which should be left to those persons willing to expend some physical effort to enjoy them.

Tourist Dollars Lost

Backers of the parkway consider Vermont has passed up a gold mine by voting against it. They argued the parkway would have attracted to Vermont millions in additional tourist dollars to benefit the State.

However, the old Vermont Yankee, still unwilling to turn spendthrift to make certain federal expenditure of $18,000,000 in Vermont for the parkway, was largely responsible for yesterday's vote. He looked forward to the time when Vermont would be paying for the highway's upkeep. Balancing the bond issue and the maintenance cost against the federal contribution and the visionary tourist gold mine, he decided to vote "no."

Road Beauty Contest Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 4—The sixth annual western Massachusetts highway beautification contest has opened with the stimulation of public interest and activity in the preservation of natural attractions in this section as its objective. It will continue until Oct. 15, when prizes will be awarded individuals and organizations judged contributing most toward the goal.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"JOOSS EUROPEAN BALLET" (Colonial). Presented by Miriam Winslow. "Johann Strauss, Tonight!" Also "Ballade," "The Big City," and "The Green Table." 8:30.

"WINTERSET" (Shubert). Fifth play in the series presented by The Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Starring Burgess Meredith and Margo. Written by Maxwell Anderson and produced by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30

Movies

UPTOWN—"Melody Lingers On," with George Houston and Josephine Hutchinson. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also Warner Baxter in "King of Burlesque." 1, 4, 7, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Travelogue picture on "Paris," "The Perfect Tribute," "Ice Cut-Ups," also latest newsreels.

EXETER—Ronald Colman and Elizabeth Allan in "A Tale of Two Cities." 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Short Subjects." 2:10, 5, 7:55. Tomorrow: "Hitch Hike Lady," with Alison Skipworth. Also "A Tale of Two Cities."

FINE ARTS—"Malom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Gusti Lanschauner, Walter Riml and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:06, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

UNIVERSITY—"Strike Me Pink," with Eddie Cantor. 2:56, 6:12, 9:16. Also "Mystery of Dr. Harrigan." 1:40, 4:56, 8:16. Tomorrow: "A Tale of Two Cities." Also "Another Face," with Wallace Ford.

BOSTON—Boris Karloff in "The Invisible Ray." 11 a. m., 1:51, 4:42, 7:33, 10:24. Stage: Lupe Velez, screen star; Roger Pryor and a musical revue featuring Joe and Pete Michon, and others. Tomorrow: "Muss 'Em Up," with Preston Foster, Margaret Callahan and Ralph Morgan. Stage: Broadway's Hollywood Cabaret Revue featuring Lew Parker and his playmates.

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:52, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10:20 a. m., 12:35, 2:50, 5:05, 7:20, 9:35.

TREMONT—Dick Powell and Josephine Hutchinson in "Happiness Ahead." 10:30 a. m., 1:34, 4:51, 8:24. Also "Every Woman Knows," with Helen Hayes. 9 a. m., 12:04, 3:08, 6:41, 10:14.

MODERN—"Strike Me Pink," with Eddie Cantor. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "The Petrified Forest." 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:38, 6:45, 9:55.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Great Impersonation," with Edmund Lowe. 2, 5, 8. Also "Strike Me Pink." 3:20, 6:20, 9:35.

METROPOLITAN—"Klondike Annie," starring Mae West. Bloody and offensive. 11:10 a. m., 1:53, 4:46, 7:39, 10:22. Stage: New edition of Major Bowes's Amateurs, 11:08 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:05, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Every Saturday Night," a romantic comedy. Fenway: 1, 3:36, 6:16, 9:04. Paramount: 10:42 a. m., 1:15, 3:40, 6:09, 8:38. Also "The Preview Murder Mystery." Fenway: 2:17, 4:55, 7:33, 10:20. Paramount: 9:20, 11:49 a. m., 2:18, 4:47, 7:16, 9:45. Tomorrow: Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." Also "The Voice of Bugle Ann," with Lionel Barrymore, Maureen O'Sullivan and Eric Linden.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter and Gloria Stuart. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:10, 6:40, 10:10. Also "The Music Goes Round," with Harry Richman. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Music

NORTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Richard Cushy, conductor. Michelangelo School, Charter Street, 7:30.

JORDAN HALL—Violin recital by Nathan Gottschalk, 8:30.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. English High School, 29 Montgomery Street, 7:30.

Other Events

FOGG ART MUSEUM—Charles Eliot Norton lectures, "The Renewal of Words," to be given by Robert Frost. First lecture, "The Old Way to Be New." Kirkland Street, 8.

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Regular meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 6.

DORCHESTER WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Theater in "Genesis," with music Theodore Bailey, conductor. Beth El Hebrew Auditorium Hall, 6 Bradshaw Street, 8:30.

SOUTH COVE WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Insurance as Viewed by the Public Relief Agencies," with South End Community Chorus, Albert D. Edwards, conductor. Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street, 8.

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS—Brighton-Allston Community Chorus and Orchestra, Richard Haggerty and Esther Miller, conductors, in "H. M. S. Pinafore," Brighton High School, Cambridge, and Warren Streets.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Italian Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Magunus, 11.

BACK BAY ASSOCIATION — Monthly luncheon. Address by Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Mass. Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, Engineers' Club, 1.

TUFTS COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUB—Address on "Progressive Education," by Eugene Smith, of the Beaver Country Day School, Packard Hall, 2:30.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes, Lewis Intermediate School, Walnut Avenue and Dale Street, 2.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Second in a series of lectures on "Current Monetary and Banking Problems," by Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague of Harvard University, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — "Current Events," by Mrs. A. J. George, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Curley Lines Up Democrats In Support of Budget Program

Massachusetts Democratic legislators, fresh from a secret "pep" meeting with Governor Curley over the latter's new taxation proposals, today were prepared to fight to a finish in defense of that program —except for the 2-cent tobacco tax.

The conference, held last night at the Parker House, is believed by many to have prepared the way for one of the major party battles of the year on Beacon Hill. It is by this program, coupled with proposed transfer of special fund money to the general state fund, the Governor hopes to balance his record-size budget and at the same time cut the deficit-meeting state tax from its usual $10,000,00 to $3,000,000.

Issued Warning

The Governor called the conference because he had already witnessed one of his proposals, the doubling of the fees on trucks, meet defeat in the Legislature without any Democratic battle in its defense. He has warned he will send a message to the Legislature reviving the measure, and he wants Democratic and Republican support.

But the Chief Executive, at the meeting, saw one of the major planks in his new taxation platform shattered quickly. That was the 2-cent tobacco tax.

By that proposal the Governor had hoped to raise $2,500,000, more than half of the total expected to be raised by the entire program. But the Democrats showed very little willingness to "go through" on the measure, therefore the Governor dropped it, announcing, it is understood, that some other source must be tapped.

Agreed to Support

All the other proposals the Democrats agreed to support. These include a 40 cent tax on alcohol, by which $500,000 would be raised; double truck fees, producing new taxation amounting to $1,250,000; a $5 fee on all vending machines, by which $250,000 would be realized; and an increase from 3½ to 5 per cent in the State share of dog racing receipts, producing another $250,000.

If the Republicans hold their ranks solidly they can defeat the entire program, for they have a majority of 15 in the House and two in the Senate. With Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate, an uncertain voter, inasmuch as he owes his presidential election to Democratic support, the Senate is more uncertain than the House. The Democrats will have to work diligently in the House if they are to win Republicans over to their side, as Governor Curley suggested.

Row Was Expected

When Governor Curley stepped into the meeting a bitter row was expected over patronage. Several legislators were ready to demand better patronage treatment from the Governor's office. Therefore, it was anticipated, the Governor was walking into trouble.

However, when Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett started to lead the arguments that there had been discrimination in the matter of patronage, the Governor neatly sidestepped the blows and turned the meeting into a discussion of the taxation program.

"I have never made a promise regarding patronage, nor will I," he said. "This meeting is for the purpose of discussing ways and means of financing expenditures of the State, and we should get down to serious business and discuss what can be done with reference to the budget and the raising of revenue to relieve the burden of taxation on the cities and towns."

Stellar Metropolitan Singer

Kirsten Flagstad

As Isolde in "Tristan." This Opera, "Tannhäuser" and "Carmen" Have Been Sold Out. Seats Remain for the Other Operas of the Boston Operatic Week

What's Going On in the Arts

Harvard-Radcliffe Concert

THE Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society furnished an evening of excellent entertainment last night in Sanders Theater. G. Wallace Woodworth conducted the program, which opened with a pair of choruses from Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater," sung by the Radcliffe society. The Harvard Club followed with a pair of choruses by Nanino and Gastoldi and the singers joined in a first performance of Randall Thompson's composition, "The Peaceable Kingdom," which was commissioned by the League of Composers. After the intermission came Part III of a Markevitch Cantate, sung by the Glee Club with solo by Miss Jean McMorran, and in pleasing contrast the young women furnished the amusing "An Malzel" canon by Beethoven and the young men a canon, "O Du Eselhafter Martin," by Mozart. Four songs from the Sea Shanty Suite, arranged by Colin McPhee, by the Harvard men brought forward Messrs. Swan, McAllester, Dacy and Bishop as soloists, with the Radcliffe society answering with folk songs from Canada, Mexico and England. The opening chorus from the Bach Cantata 190, "Singt dem Herrn ein neues Lied," by both choirs, closed the program.

This was by all odds one of the most enjoyable concerts these choral groups have offered in some time. Aside from some few mannerisms in diction and tone production, the singers offered a consistently finished performance. Interest centered, of course, in the new work by Mr. Thompson, the text of which is from Isaiah. Written in seven parts, it opens with a chorus strongly reminiscent of the early oratorio period, but with this chorus the similarity ends, and the work strikes out into unusual choral paths arresting in detail.

Without becoming in the least cacophonous, Mr. Thompson manages by cleverly contrived harmonic schemes to produce music which sounds at once modern and melodious. His treatment of "Woe unto them" is decidedly original, as is his method of reiterating the words "clap their hands" in the chorus, "But these are they." Perhaps, having expended such tremendous energy on the central portions of the work, Mr. Thompson found it difficult to carry the pace through to the end. Whatever the reason, we felt the final chorus did not reach the heights previously attained—which does not at all signify that this chorus is of inferior worth. The performance was of an excellence seldom evident in amateur groups and must have delighted the composer, who was present. It is probable that the work will secure a wide hearing. It won instant success with the audience last night. G. M. S.

Grace Horne's Galleries

ROSAMUND S. NEWBERRY is an exhibitor at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. She shows paintings of Maine and Nova Scotia.

Americans, looking for painting material on this continent, are working up to the farthermost reaches of New England, and crossing to Nova Scotia. Mrs. Newberry has discovered some grateful subjects for the painter. She portrays Digby Basin, Victoria Beach, Goat Island, scenes of Cape Breton, fisheries. The hills and water and winding roads, the odd fogs and looping inlets help to make an eventful and solid design. Mrs. Newberry's pictures are notable for clear depiction, for the use of very few strokes, for atmospheric quality communicated. In a concise and efficient manner, with bright color and regulated pattern, she presents a great deal in small space. Mrs. Newberry conveyed to us her personal exhilaration in the environment to such an extent that we marked down the names of these reaches in a notebook, under the heading, "Places We Must Visit."

Fellow exhibitor is Keith Martin, a young portraitist who was born in New Jersey and educated at Harvard, and who has gained some awards and been represented in a number of exhibitions. The portraits are painted in a conventional manner, with emphasis upon naturalistic result. Mr. Martin has a facility which achieves for him a pleasant effect. What he aims for in picture making is the type of visualization which appeals to the populace. He stresses the pretty qualities, marks the sentimental. He achieves the result with a color scheme which revolves around the browns and grays and comes out only occasionally into other hues.

It is a little surprising to find a young painter in the fourth decade of the twentieth century working in a mode now outdated. So much is happening in the world of art, such brilliance, such articulation, such integration. Any artist who evades or looks with disdain upon the chief accomplishments of modernism must feel the loss more and more as years pass. The young painter still has time to alter his viewpoint. D. A.

The Dance—New York Notes

NOTHING daunted by the unenthusiasm accorded her use of Alexander Calder's "mobiles" as décor, or rather as mechanistic prefaces to the dance action, Martha Graham repeated her performance of "Horizons" on Sunday evening at the Guild Theater. However heated the arguments over the place of solid or plane geometry in the modern dance, one thing is certain—that an artist of Miss Graham's stature isn't playing with these objects for effect. If she uses them they have a meaning for her and that meaning will be perceived sooner or later by the rest of us.

Next Saturday morning the recital-demonstration in connection with the exhibition, "The Dance in Art," at the Brooklyn Museum, will be given by the American Ballet.

Next Sunday afternoon a lecture-demonstration with dance films will be held at the Caravan, 110 East Fifty-ninth Street, by Blanche Evan and group.

Next Sunday evening Lisa Parnova and Edwin Strawbridge will appear at the Guild Theater in their first joint recital in New York. Same evening, Tamiris and her group will appear at the Y. M. H. A., Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

Monday evening, March 9, will see the premiere of Werner Josten's ballet-pantomime, "Joseph and His Brethren," presented by the Juillard School of Music at the Juillard Auditorium, 150 Claremont Avenue, in conjunction with Ravel's one-act opera, "L'Heure Espagnole" in English. Performances are scheduled for the three consecutive evenings following.

Wednesday evening, March 11, brings the third in the series of modern dance recitals at the New School for Social Research. M. L.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	Bob Stevens, xylophonist	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:15 Kay Fayre, songs	West Roxbury Women's Chor.	Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30 "The Singing Lady": sketch	Tom Mix's Straight Shooters	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:45 'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	Daniel Coffey, tenor	Dick Tracy: detective drama	Hits and Encores: music; talks
6:00 News; Supper Show; songs	Evening Tattler: skits; music	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15 Mr. and Mrs. Magoogle: skit	News; Musical Turns; Songs	Washington Back Stage	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30 News; songs; sports briefs	of Romance, Russell Byrd	Talk, Governor Curley	Report; "Vanished Voices"
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	"Three Scamps," vocalists	Soloist; organ; sketch	sketch and orchestra
7:00 "Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	Yankee News Service
7:15 "Captain Tim's Adventures"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	"Night Life in Paris"	Jack Fisher's Orch.; soloist
7:30 "Lum and Abner": sketch	After-Dinner Revue: songs	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45 Dorothy Lamour, soprano	Musical Moments; recording	Boake Carter, news comment	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00 "Rendezvous": Charlie Leland; soloists; popular or.	"One Man's Family": drama, from San Francisco	Cavalcade of America: dramatic sketch; orchestra	Master of Mystery: dramatic sketch and orchestra
8:15 Frank Simon's Con. Band;	Serenade: Wayne King and his	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Hugo Mariani's Cosmopolitans:
8:30 Bennett Chapple, narrator	orchestra; soloist	Milton Watson; Renard's Or.	soloists; popular orchestra
8:45			
9:00 Pat Binford, master of ceremonies; variety program	Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen, Portland Hoffa; Art	Rosa Ponselle, soprano; mixed chorus; orchestra	Annual Highway Safety Drive: speakers; sketches; music
9:15	Players; quartet; amateurs;	Ray Noble and his orchestra;	Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; or.
9:30 "20,000 Years in Sing Sing":	Van Steeden's Orchestra	Connie Boswell, soloist	Yankee News Service
9:45 dramatic sketch; orch.			
10:00 John Charles Thomas, bari-	Cleveland Symphony Orches-	'Gang Busters': G-Men drama	"Husbands and Wives": dra-
10:15 tone; chorus; orchestra	tra concert, Artur Rodzin-	with Phillips Lord	matic sketch
10:30 "Roosevelt Rebuilding Pro-	ski, conductor, from Sever-	News dramatizations	Special sport program from
10:45 gram," Sen. A. W. Barkley	ance Hall, Cleveland	Spotlight Revue	Boston Arena
11:00 Reports; news; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:15 and his orchestra	Sports Review; Musical Turns	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:30 Enoch Light and his dance	Joe Reichman and his dance	Freddie Martin's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:45 orchestra	orchestra	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild: "Twenty Years After," based on Dumas's "Three Musketeers."

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks": Senator Wallace H. White, Maine.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Antonio Modarelli, conductor; Giovanni Martinelli, tenor.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Frank Fay; Freddie Bartholomew; Eddie Green; Helen Lynd; orchestra.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Cinema Theater: sketches; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra concert, Phillip James, conductor.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Address, Cordell Hull, before Young Democratic Club.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe, soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the Traveler."
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting": speakers and questions.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; Jack Oakie; Alexander Brailowsky; Marina Schubert; Wini Shaw.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Russ Morgan and his orchestra.
10:45 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), "The Communist Position in 1936," Earl Browder, general secretary, Communist Party.
12:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Better Business Shown by Survey In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 4—Industry in Connecticut increased 26.7 per cent last year over 1934, employment rolls increased 10 per cent and higher business prices prevailed throughout the State.

This rather complete assurance of stable business conditions for Connecticut in 1936 was announced yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce, the executive offices of which recently conducted a survey of industries in every corner of the State.

Specific information as to conditions was received from manufacturing companies whose total capital stock is in excess of $200,000,000. These concerns, it is said, represent the life of Connecticut industry.

Five Questions

Five questions were asked the manufacturers. The first pertained to improvement in business. All but 35 companies reported an increase. Of these, only three reported losses. Percentage gains varied from 2 to 100 per cent, more than 62 companies reported increases of 20 per cent, answering query number two.

Asked about employment, manufacturers reported a 10 per cent rise in labor. Chamber executives qualified this figure, stating "the true (labor) picture is not obtained without adding that many companies, while reporting only a slight increase in personnel, rose considerably in hours of employment."

Point number four in the Chamber's query reveals that, in general, Connecticut manufacturers were not forced to develop new lines of goods to increase their business, but depended on their staple line. Only a few reported the addition of lines entirely different from their standard products and in no instance was the original product dropped.

Institute Products

"During the depression has any substitute product appeared which endangers your staple line and if so what dollar per cent of your total business is thus affected?" the manufacturers were asked. Answers to this question, number five, were varied.

Chief among the substitute problems noted was the growing use of rayon, certain mixes and wool substitutes. Serious competition by the importation of Japanese and German goods was classed in this answer by some industries. New printing processes and the growing tendency to use second hand bricks in building were also listed.

Foreign competition of Japan and Germany most seriously effects the electrical appliance field but Connecticut's perhaps most famous industry—the hat industry—also reported competition from these lands.

From Other Countries

Manufacturers stated that about 18 per cent of their regular industrial processes had been adversely affected by substitutes and cheaper materials from foreign countries, while the dollar percentage affected ranged from 5 to 100.

The Chamber's analysis showed further that 50 per cent of those manufacturers answering the query do business abroad. This export trade goes to all parts of the world. Some Connecticut firms export as high as 80 per cent of their total output. The treaty with Canada was generally reported favorably.

Asked for an opinion of future business conditions, the Chamber reports, the manufacturers forecast better business for the first half of 1936. A number of executives added that this would be contingent upon noninterference by the Government with further rules and regulations.

Loaning Agency Called Bulwark Against 'Jerry-Building' Housing

An agency that promises to solve the serious problem of "jerry-building" is the loaning agency, according to the Boston Housing Publicity Group, headed by William Stanley Parker, architect and vice-chairman of the City Planning Board.

Jerry-building, the practice of using inferior materials in houses, is widespread and serious not only in this country, but also in England, the group stated. It pointed to an editorial from the New Statesman and Nation published in London which said in part, "In England . . . there are no accepted standards of materials which can be enforced on all builders and vast numbers of houses are being constructed with rotten materials."

Architects, contractors and loaning agencies in this country are fully aware that a similar defect was notorious in the speculatively built house of the last decade, the group added, "and we have the same lack of precise standards of workmanship today."

The loaning agency can, the group continued, solve this problem. No speculative builder can build without money, it said, and this is usually not his but is provided by some loaning agency which can dictate terms on which it will loan. In this case it can take steps to assure itself of the adequacy and suitableness of design and workmanship of construction, the housing group declared.

Loaning agencies, the group stated, are frank in admitting their failure to safeguard loans, and if private real estate operators are to build 85 per cent of the houses, as the committe for economic recovery suggests, and for families with incomes as low as $1000 a year, they must hold themselves accountable for elimination of these jerry-building practices, the group concluded.

Canadian Tariff Held Cause For Cut In Pay at Fish Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, March 4—Lubec fish packers blame the recently adopted reciprocal tariff agreement with Canada for a 20 per cent cut in wages, affecting 1000 workers, which has just been announced at 26 plants producing boneless fish.

Grand Manan, source of the bulk of the raw material for boneless fish, has 134 smoked fish plants in its 21 miles of length. Wages there are a third less than the American schedule and many of the packers have weirs and boats of their own, enabling them, it is said, to produce a 10-pound box of boneless fish at least 10 cents under the local rate.

To meet this handicap, the Lubec packers maintain that they are obliged to scale down, from 25 to 20 cents a box, the wages of women who strip the fish. Further cuts will be made, it is said, extending to general labor and probably to the price of driftwood and other supplies entering into the business.

Socialist Mayor Viewed as Candidate For the Presidency

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 4 (AP)—George F. Mara, special assistant to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, said last night it is "possible and very nearly probable" that Mayor Jasper McLevy of this city will be Socialist candidate for President of the United States in the fall election.

Mr. Mara addressed the Bridgeport Federation of Democratic Women, and forecast that Mayor McLevy probably would also become the leader of the right wing of the Socialist Party.

"In the Socialist Party of this country," the speaker said, "a great movement of dissension has developed which has split the party into two factions.

"Norman Thomas is the leader of the left wing, and thus far there is no outstanding leadership of the right wing.

"Communism has crept into the Socialist Party and we may have this situation—Jasper McLevy might be the right wing's candidate for the Presidency in 1936. That is possible and very close to being probable."

School Luncheon Service Extended Under WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 4—The number of Vermont schools in which hot luncheons are being served to pupils is being increased from about 75 to nearly 340, through the Works Progress Administration, Mrs. Fannie P. Wood, assistant home economist for the WPA, reports.

The employment of 373 full-time, or a proportionally large number of part-time, workers has been approved, Mrs. Wood announces.

World Friendship Dinner Announced

More than 150 teachers, including noted educators from all parts of the country, will attend the annual World Friendship dinner of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation at Hotel Statler on Friday evening.

Presiding at the dinner will be Miss Annie C. Woodward, chairman of the Federation International Relations Committee. The event, which has become one of the high lights on the federation calendar, has for its purpose the discussion of educational problems of world-wide scope and the understanding of world problems.

The principal speaker this year will be Alden G. Alley, formerly professor of history at Dana College, who served as lieutenant in the U. S. Infantry in France during the World War. Mr. Alley has been a close observer of foreign affairs for many years. His topic will be: "What Is Happening in Europe and What It Means to America."

Vermont Anticipating Big Motor Plate Demand

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 4 (AP)—Thirty girls have been added to the staff of clerks at the state motor vehicle department in anticipation of unprecedented demands for 1936 registration plates, which are compulsory April 1.

Murdock A. Campbell commissioner of motor vehicles said a large number of Vermont motorists would be unable to drive April 1 unless applications were received more rapidly than at present.

Barnstable Plans To Run Own Affairs

BARNSTABLE, Mass., March 4 (AP)—Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, stood rebuffed today by the citizens of Barnstable.

At a town meeting yesterday the citizens adopted a resolution expressing confidence in the ability of its officials to govern "without dictation from the State House."

They went further and said they "resented and disapproved" Mr. Goodwin's suggestion—made before a town election—that Victor Adams should not be re-elected as selectman. Mr. Adams was re-elected, however.

Mr. Goodwin had charged that Mr. Adams and Chester Crocker, chairman of the board, had permitted Chief of Police William H. Pratt to be lax about prosecuting drunken driving.

Chief Pratt resigned yesterday but the board postponed consideration of his resignation until today when it will hold a private hearing into Mr. Goodwin's charges.

Inquiry Into Maine ERA Activities Nearing an End

AUGUSTA, Me., March 4 (AP)—The Kennebeck County Grand Jury today neared the end of its investigation of "probable irregularities" in administration of the now defunct Maine ERA. More witnesses testified in connection with the documentary evidence gathered by Federal investigators prior to the resignation of Administrator John A. McDonough last August.

Should indictments and trials result, Presiding Justice William H. Fisher said yesterday, he would bar cameramen from the court. He also admonished newsmen against publication of names of witnesses entering the grand jury room. Deliberations of the jury, he said, were secret.

Peace Hopes Held For Whitin Strike

NORTHBRIDGE, Mass., March 4 (AP)—After a day and night of minor disorders, Northbridge today saw hope of peace in the strike of 1000 U. T. W. members, which has kept the Whitin Manufacturing Company, cotton and rayon manufacturers, closed since Jan. 14.

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, ordered in yesterday by Gov. James M. Curley after earlier efforts of the federal labor mediations board had failed, was scheduled today to discuss issues with both sides.

In their first meeting with the strikers last night the union local agreed to halt mass picketing pending further discussions.

Culminating a long series of outbreaks a group of men late last night stormed the home of James Campbell, master mechanic at the mill, and broke practically every window in the house. They also ripped off porch flooring. Campbell, not a union member, has been maintaining machinery at the mill. Yesterday mill windows were smashed when ice and stones were thrown. Previously, homes of overseers have been stoned.

M. I. T. to Have Unit In U. S. Propeller Club

Massachusetts Institute of Technology is going nautical! Latest step in that direction is organization of a unit of the Propeller Club of the United States, among the students. It is to be instituted Thursday night, after a 7:30 o'clock dinner at the Walker Building. C. H. C. Pearsal, president of the Propeller Club of the United States and recently named to head the Colombian Steamship Co., Inc., is to come from New York for the exercises. The new unit will be known as the Propeller Club of the United States—Port of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This makes M. I. T. recognized as a "port."

Maine Coast to Lose an Old Friend When U. S. Cutter Kickapoo Quits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine, March 4—When the ice moves out of Penobscot Bay this spring, the Coast Guard cutter Kickapoo, a veteran ice breaker, will shove off for the last time.

Weakened by its ceaseless fight against river and bay ice, the Kickapoo—a "mighty welcome sight to us Maine folk these past nine years," as the fishermen say—is scheduled to be decommissioned.

It is not easy for Maine folk to forget a friend and therefore it is not without protest that Maine gives up the Kickapoo. When ice has locked small harbors in a starvation grip, the Kickapoo has broken a channel and brought food. When lobster or scallop fishermen have been overcome by the fierce rigors of the sea, the Kickapoo has come to the rescue.

Although aware of the Kickapoo's weakened condition, business groups along the coast and the Penobscot group have discussed ways to keep the vessel in Maine waters. Here but nine years, the Kickapoo and her crew have won the loyal friendship of the coast.

She will go to Curtis Bay, Md., for decommissioning. Another Coast Guard boat, the Frederick Lee, has been designated for Maine waters.

State College Group To 'Represent' Venezuela

AMHERST, Mass., March 4—Representing Venezuela, a great oil-producing country, in a question concerning imposition of oil sanctions upon Italy, students of Massachusetts State College will attend the Model League of Nations to be held at Williamstown, March 12 to 14.

Six students constituting Venezuela's "delegation" will by debate and vote set forth their conception of the actual sentiment of Venezuela in respect to oil sanctions. Students who will take part are: Constance H. Hall of Sharon, John W. Stewart of Needham, Virginia Stratton of Lee, Helen V. Carew of Monson, Maxwell I. Klayman of South Boston, and Frederick J. Sievers of Amherst.

Behind the Microphones

Reviewing phases of the United States' history and manners, the "Cavalcade of America," WNAC, 8 p. m., tonight, honors American music and its composers. Popular forms of the music will be touched, ranging from Revolutionary days to Irving Berlin.

Special emphasis will be laid upon the life of Stephen Foster, composer of "Oh Susanna," "Camptown Races," "Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair," "Old Folks at Home," and other beloved melodies. A sketch of an incident in the life of John Philip Sousa, "The March King," will be given. Winding up the period will be a tribute to Carrie Jacobs Bond, California composer, whose "Perfect Day" and "I Love You Truly" rank as splendid examples of American sentimental ballads.

One Man's Family

Listeners to the popular "One Man's Family" sketches from San Francisco, may be glad to know that Michael Raffetto who has been absent from the program for six months in his role of Paul Barbour, returns tonight, WEEI, 8 o'clock, and to active direction of the program.

Rather than introduce a substitute for the role of Paul Barbour, Carleton Morse, author of the script, wrote Paul Barbour "out" of the script. His return is welcomed as a portion of the gala homecoming celebration of the Barbour clan. The "One Man's Family" sketch has long since earned a host of faithful listeners because of its naturalness and also because of its refusal to pander to sickly sentimentalities which often infest dramatic programs of its character.

Rosa Ponselle

For her second program as guest star of the program, WNAC, 9 p. m., which Lily Pons has deserted temporarily to tour Europe, Rosa Ponselle will feature Schubert's "The Erl King" and an aria from Bizet's "Carmen." Miss Ponselle, you may recall, broke a bit of opera tradition when she assumed the role of Carmen, the gypsy, normally a mezzo-soprano voice, in a Metropolitan Opera production of the opera.

Miss Ponselle will also sing Weatherly's arrangement of "Danny Boy," whose melody is also known as the "Londonderry Air," and Valverde's "Clavelitos" (Carnations).

Sinfonietta Program

Orchestral programs which are thoroughly satisfactory since they are unhackneyed come from Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta through the Mutual network to WAAB, tonight, 9:30 o'clock. Three piano pieces of Schumann, Opus 85, transcribed for orchestra by Theodore Muller-Reuter, Rameau's "Zais" Overture, Allegretto Quasi Andantino, Opus 164, of Schubert and Bartok's "Ungarische Bauernlieder" are the items in tonight's 15-minute concert.

Cleveland Symphony

Artur Rodzinski's outstanding ability as a program builder is well demonstrated tonight, WEEI, 10 p. m., in his selections for the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra concert from Severance Hall in that city.

Mr. Rodzinski has chosen Leo Weiner's orchestral transcription of Bach's C major Toccata and Fugue for the first number. This will be followed by Paul Hindemith's "Symphony, Matthias, the Painter," a work in three movements bearing the sub-titles: "Angelic Concert," "Entombment" and "Temptation of St. Anthony." Paul Dukas's Scherzo, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," will conclude his program. A. D. H.

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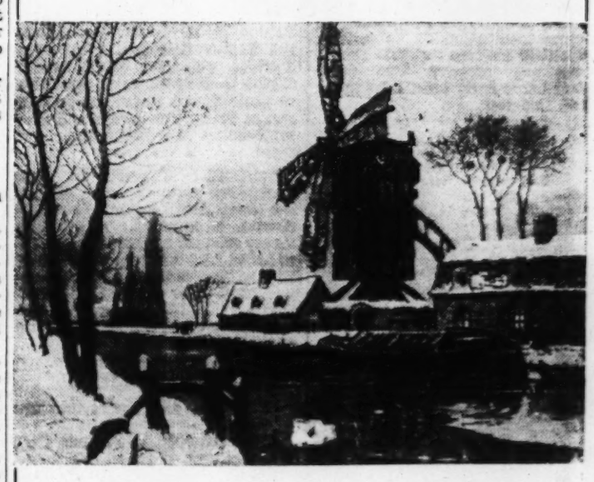

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Democrats Want to Examine Republican Furnishing Bills

State House Hearings

"Let's investigate the investigators," Representative Thomas Dorgan of Boston, of teachers' oath fame, proposed today. He appeared before the House Rules Committee to favor his legislation calling for a special commission to investigate expenditures by departments and officers of the Commonwealth for office furniture.

Mr. Dorgan, by this legislation, would investigate the expenditures of several administrations previous to the present Curley administrations and take in Republican as well as Democratic governments. He filed the measure after the Ways and Means Committee had lashed out at the $10 waste baskets and mahogany furniture bought by James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, and other new department heads appointed by Governor Curley.

"You can get the facts," he said. "This isn't a party measure. The reputation of men is involved. I'm not sparing the Democratic or the Republican Party. What's good for the goose is good for the gander."

Regarding expenditures previous to the Curley Administration, Mr. Dorgan said $42,000 were spent for four register machines in 1927. After a few months they were put in the cellar where they are still gathering dust," the Representative added.

"I'm told it takes three years to get wise to the Republicans and one year to get wise to the Democrats because we talk so much," he added.

"We ought to use a little diplomacy."

Bond Purchases

Legislation under which the Boston Metropolitan District would be allowed to purchase bonds of the Boston Elevated Railway for refinancing purposes was strongly opposed today before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs.

E. W. Ulmer, a citizen, provided the major opposition, saying since 1918 the Legislature has not aided the car rider. He threatened that unless such relief is afforded, efforts would be made to change the membership of the Legislature.

He stated the district now held $52,600,000 in Elevated bonds. In addition, he said, there are $23,000,000 worth of Elevated bonds not taken over and $21,000,000 in common stock. Further purchase by the district would find the district holdings twice as great as those of the company, he pointed out.

Estimating the assets of the Elevated at $25,000,000, Mr. Ulmer declared, in case of liquidation the district would receive only 50 cents on the dollar for its holdings. Saying the banks now think very little of the Elevated bonds, he insisted the district "should not go deeper into this 'mess' simply because the road wants it to."

The proponent's side was presented recently before the committee by the road's legislative counsel.

Milk Surplus Plan

Milk dealers who buy milk from farmers have ruined the latter through underhanded business practices, Senator William A. Davenport of Greenfield charged before the legislative committees on agriculture and public health, meeting jointly today.

He appeared to favor his legislation, which, he said, would abolish the practice whereby dealers arbitrarily designate certain amounts of dairymen's milk as surplus and pay substandard prices for that surplus. Under the Senator's measure the farmer would receive the full price for all milk meeting state standards.

He said "the expense of shipping surplus milk costs the dairyman about as much as he gets out of it. All is left up to the dealer as it stands today. The milk concerns can say drastically what part of the farmer's milk they will pay for at a full price and what they will pay for as 'surplus' at a lower price."

He declared his measure would provide a substantial fine for dealers not carrying out arrangements they make with dairymen.

Senator John S. Sullivan of Worcester, a member of the agriculture committee, said he believed the state milk control board had sufficient power to cope with the present situation and therefore the legislation was unnecessary.

Old Age Assistance

Reduction from 70 to 65 years in the age when persons become eligible for old-age assistance in Massachusetts was favored today by Walter V. McCarthy, state commissioner of public welfare, before the legislative committee on public welfare.

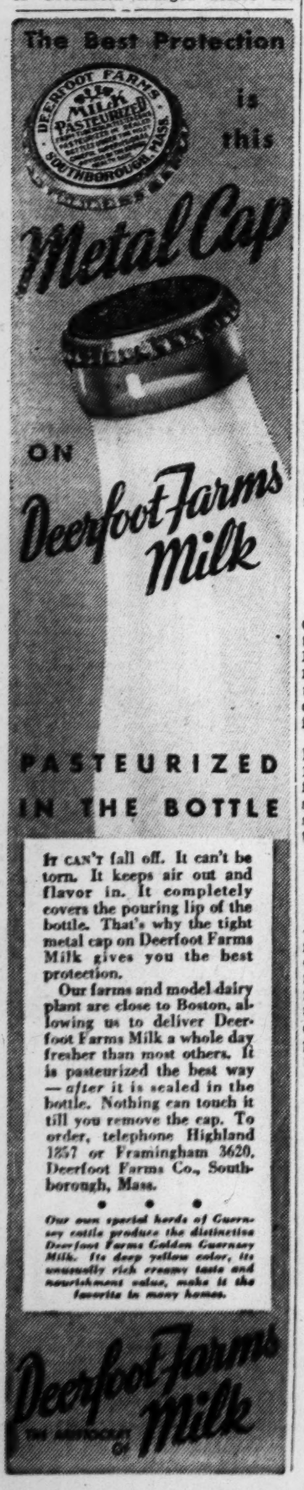
Mr. McCarthy spoke in support of recommendations made by the special recess commission appointed to study old-age pensions and assistance. He pointed out that in order to make Massachusetts' social security law conform with the federal law and thus make Massachusetts eligible for federal grants Massachusetts must lower the eligible age for old-age assistance to 65 before Jan. 1, 1940.

Teachers' Oath Bill

The now-famous teachers' oath bill comes up for an attack tomorrow before the legislative committee on education. Preparations are being made at the State House to handle what is expected to be one of the largest attended hearings of the present year.

It is understood that college professors, including those who fought passage of the measure last year, and various other educators, will appear before the committee to favor legislation to repeal the teachers' oath.

However, the prorepealists are not being fooled into thinking they can obtain repeal this year. It is understood they are fighting this year only to get things started. The best they hope for is "reference to the next annual session." With such a report the legislation may be resurrected in 1937, when a new Legislature is in session.



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Lettuce Growers Reduce Acreage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Lettuce growers of Salt River and Yuma Valleys have signed up 100 per cent for a "plow under" campaign to reduce their acreage for spring harvest by one third—from 18,939 to 12,626.

Four out of every 12 rows are to be destroyed, not by plowing but by running a disk harrow over them. The planned reduction will amount to about 200 carloads, 1,365,000 crates, 80,100,000 heads.

The growers have adopted this means of avoiding another staggering loss such as they took on last fall's crop, when the supply far exceeded the market demand. Proration was then attempted and 1000 carloads were left in the fields. As long as that lettuce was actually in existence, it exerted a depressing effect on the market.

Since most Arizona lettuce is grown by about a dozen large concerns that pack, ship and market their own produce, it was not necessary to induce any large number of individuals to come into the stabilization plan.

Leland Powers Seeks Radio Dramatic Talent

Departing from the already well-combed field of musical and variety talent as material for the radio, the Leland Powers Foundation has announced a new type of radio contest—a search for young people with dramatic talent who are interested in following radio as a career.

Auditions will be held at the Leland Powers Radio Studio, March 18-21, inclusive. Five prizes consisting of one full and four partial scholarships at one of the leading schools of the theater and radio in the East will be awarded.

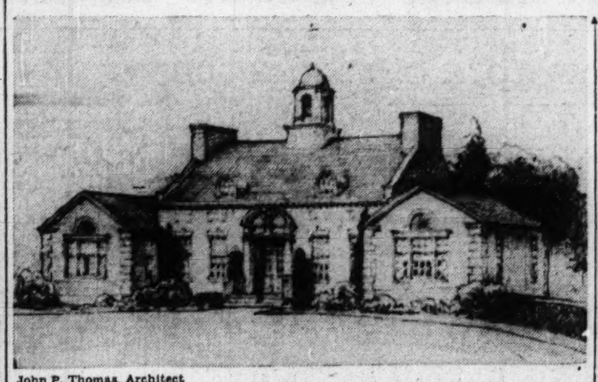
Building Activity Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 4—Building operations here last month were nearly double the total of February, 1935, according to the report of Christopher Adams, building inspector. This year's total was $14,000, last year's $7900. Further increases in building activity are expected with spring and several new residences are being planned.

Maine Travel Aided by Bureaus

First of series of buildings erected by State and WPA at gateway to 'Down East' opens in June.



John P. Thomas, Architect

Tourists' Information Headquarters
Designed for Portland, Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, March 4—When tourists arrive in Portland—key city to Maine—from Boston and points South on U. S. Route 1 next summer, they will have access to an attractive and useful information bureau.

A proposed WPA project, to build such a station, approved some time ago by State Administrator Albert Abramson, has been authorized at last by vote of the Governor and Council at Augusta. Out of the total cost of $25,000 the State has voted to spend $17,000.

The building, which will include a central section and two wings, will be of Colonial design. Furniture of this motif will be fashioned by WPA craftsmen. The main room, to be used for dispensing information, will resemble a typical living room of Colonial days. The structure will be completed by June.

Officials of the Maine Development Commission viewed the approval of this project as the start of a series of information offices throughout the State. Thirteen more somewhat smaller than the Portland station, are planned, to be situated at strategic points.

Bachelors Picture 'Ideal Girl'; Drinking and Smoking Are Taboo

TORRINGTON, Conn., March 4 (AP)—Members of the Young Bachelors' Club, perhaps inspired by women's groups who recently have listed eligibility qualifications for men, yesterday announced their definition of the "ideal girl."

The club, which claims a membership of 74 men between the ages of 18 and 25, listed 10 "musts" or "must nots" for the "ideal girl."

She must not be a gold digger.
Must not be conceited.
Must not paint her finger nails, nor look as though she were made for an advertisement.
Must not drink or smoke.
Must have a pleasant personality and good morals.
Must be able to control a budget system.
Must be smart.
Must be a neat dresser, have a slim figure and be fairly good looking.
Must be a good dancer and good in sports.
Must care for and appreciate a good home of her own.

Bay State Congressional Group Lining Up for Presidential Campaign

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The Massachusetts Democratic congressional delegation today will decide definitely its part in the Bay State presidential primary campaign, with Senators Walsh and Coolidge already assured as delegates pledged to the President.

The delegation, however, is insisting on representation for House members on the list of delegates-at-large, which under present plans would consist of four men and four women.

With the present slate as agreed on Governor Curley, State Chairman Joseph McGrath and Senators Walsh and Coolidge—there would be no place for house members, a situation resented by the representatives.

Disputing the contention of leaders in the State that equal representation for men and women was required, the delegation is considering offering to give women six places on the list of alternates-at-large if two house members be given places on the delegate list.

The congressional group is particularly anxious that western Massachusetts be given representation and is urging that a representative of Springfield be given one of the places, while another be given to one of the representatives in the eastern section — probably Representative Connery of Lynn.

So far as the district delegation is concerned, none of the seven House members contemplate entering as candidates.

Canadian Boy Appears to Believe Boston Has Orange Crop Cornered

Boston may lack some competitive advantages of Florida and California in the matter of climate, but its orange crop over a seven-week "season" is without peer. This is the conclusion of 14-year-old Byron Michaud of Grand Fork, N. B.—about 10 miles across the border from Van Buren, Maine—who recently made a second illegal entry into this country, simply to enjoy the oranges dispensed at the Immigration Station at East Boston.

Tonight, Byron pulls out from the North Station, accompanied by a government official, who will see him safely across the border—possibly offering an orange or two in gesture of farewell and don't-come-back.

Last summer the boy was found in Bangor, Maine, by immigration officials. Being in the country illegally, he was deported. But a few weeks later he was back; liked the United States better anyhow; wanted to stay. Instead, he was sent to the Boston immigration station. Then somebody blundered—without knowing it. They gave him an orange. He ate it and craved more, asked for them. There seemed to be no limit to his capacity for oranges. But in due time he was deported, back to Canada.

Then a few weeks lated a timid knock at the door of the immigration station. It was Bryon. Tattered and dirty after hitch-hiking all the way from the international border, he asked for an orange—and got it. In fact he got many oranges. Then it dawned upon some serious-minded person that the thing had got to be too much of a good thing.

But for eight long weeks he has lived like a king—stressing oranges—been held for study of his case, investigation of the background, attempts to arrange with the Canadian Government for some way of insuring his remaining in his native land when he gets back. But all to no avail. Canada will receive him at whatever point Uncle Sam wants to drop him but has no money to pay his transportation to any inland point, or place of refuge.

California GOP Plans Uninstructed Delegates

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3 (AP)—A statewide Republican committee completed work yesterday on a proposed slate of uninstructed delegates to the national convention amid threats of a competing slate pledged, nominally at least, to Gov. Frank Merriam.

Names of the 44-member delegation probably will not be announced, H. L. Carnahan, acting committee chairman, said, until all prospective members have been contacted "to find out if they'll accept the job."

The uninstructed delegation, a plan favored by former President Hoover, brought an assertion from former State Senator C. C. Baker of Salinas that Governor Merriam's friends will not permit him to be ignored.

Chicopee Budget Presented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICOPEE, Mass., March 4—Voluntary salary contributions of city employees are limited to 10 per cent instead of 15 per cent in the municipal budget presented to the city government by Mayor Anthony J. Stonina. The budget carries items totaling $2,092,092. Provision for permanent debt reduction of $276,900 is made.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Am Banker	March 6	Plymouth, March 15	Mar. 5, 8:00 pm	Mar. 6, 8:00 am
†Champlain	March 7	Plymouth, March 14	Mar. 6, 8:00 pm	Mar. 7, 8:00 am
‡Transylvania	March 7	London'drry, March 15	Mar. 6, 8:00 pm	Mar. 7, 8:00 am
Deutschland	March 7	Cherbourg, March 15	Mar. 7, 1:00 pm	Mar. 7, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco, March 11	Mar. 6, 4:00 pm	Mar. 6, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle, March 14	Mar. 9, 4:00 pm	Mar. 9, 7:30 pm

*Except France, Germany and Italy †Except Northern Ireland and Scotland. ‡Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Initials Identify Cars of Three Only

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hartford, Conn., March 4

THREE Connecticut men will have no trouble in remembering their automobile registration this year—they have secured plates with their initials on them.

Franklin P. Adams of Weston has two cars, the plates of which read FPA-1, FPA-2. Harold E. Mitchell, assistant state's attorney of Hartford County, has a set of plates labeled HEM. Samuel Shether, House chairman of the Motor Vehicles Committee last year, has the third set, marked SS.

It was Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Conner's idea. "You can call it a little conceit of mine," he said, "but it won't happen any more."

Amherst Students In Town Meeting Get Snow Removed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 4—Amherst College students turned to practical politics at the annual town meeting and as a result the unsightly banks of snow that have been heaped on the common in front of the fraternity houses will be no more.

A. F. Winston, president of the Student Association, pointed out the hazard of flooded cellars if the dumping was continued and announced that Stanley King, president of the college, would permit the use of a tract of land in a less sightly place.

As a result of his presentation of the facts the town voted an additional $800 for snow removal, the money to pay the costs of hauling the snow from the center.

The familiar issue of whether or not the town should purchase the Amherst Water Company found the motion lost by 300 votes. The town also rejected the legislative act which would enable it to assume the limitd town meeting form of Government.

All salary cuts made in 1933 were restored in a blanket vote.

Plans Furthered For Conference Of Mayors March 20

For further discussion of problems of public welfare and employment and the future of federal grants to cities, a regional conference of mayors will convene here March 20-21. The meeting is the fourth to be held in various American cities in as many months.

Mayor Mansfield will be host to many New England mayors and expects also mayors and city managers of the largest cities in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The meeting will be under the auspices of the executive committee of the United States Conference of Mayors, of which Mayor Mansfield is a trustee.

Mayor Mansfield is expected home next Monday from the South, where he has been attending a regional conference at New Orleans. Similar conferences have been held within the last few months at Houston, Texas, and at Washington, D. C.

Snow Removal Cost Curley Less

Boston's Finance Committee plowed into some more snow-removal figures today, brought up additional charges for Mayor Mansfield to answer when he returns from Florida on Monday.

In the Fin Com witness chair was Charles J. Fox, City Auditor. Under skillful questioning of E. Mark Sullivan, commission chairman, he admitted that in 1932, under Mayor Curley it cost the city $58,000 to remove 31.4 inches of snow, that in 1933, under Mayor Curley, it cost $275,000 to remove 50.5 inches of snow; but that in 1934, under Mayor Mansfield, it cost $715,000 to remove 45.8 inches and in 1935 it cost $1,117,000 to carry away 45 inches.

With these figures before them, anti-Mansfield commissioners went to lunch with big smiles.

More Icebreakers For North Atlantic Urged

Additional coast guard ice breakers for North Atlantic coastal cities is a chief topic of a conference soon to be held in Washington between port authorities and President Rooselevt. Last year, the President vetoed a bill calling for 10 new coast guard vessels for that purpose, after it had successfully progressed over the rough legislative road.

According to Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who has been invited to the conference, little progress can be made on two bills now in Congress providing for additional ice breakers until assurance is obtained from the President that the veto ax will not fall if they are passed.

Railroad Seeks Bond Sale

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad today asked Interstate Commerce Commission authority to sell $861,000 of 4 per cent consolidated refunding mortgage bonds. The proceeds would be used principally to reimburse the road's treasury for expenditures in retiring other obligations.

Siam's Need of Development Pointed Out in Harvard Survey

Japan, by its own commercial development, has given such a great stimulus to the commercialization of neighboring countries which have resisted modern business expansion—notably the little agricultural kingdom of Siam—that that kingdom is now in the position of being compelled to develop itself commercially if it hopes to retain a strong independent position, according to a Harvard survey financed by the Siamese Government.

Establishment of a great rice market at Bangkok, reconstruction of the port to accommodate large freighters, building of inland highways for truck transportation, and expansion of co-operative societies to assist farmers in producing and marketing crops and in making credit arrangements, are among the major suggestions of James M. Andrews, associate in anthropology at Peabody Museum, who has just returned from a year's study of conditions in Japan.

Official Report Made

In an official report to the Siamese Government, which co-operated in the study, Mr. Andrews makes recommendations as to the best way in which the Siamese may work for economic improvement.

The survey shows that Siam has largely recovered from the financial depression, the national income is stabilized and very nearly adjusted to expenditures, and the country is ready for a period of commercial expansion. Although the depression has lowered the standard of living in many parts of the country it is found that because of the agricultural nature of the kingdom the people have had none of the suffering and hardship commonplace during the depression in more commercial countries.

"Japan, by its commercial development," Mr. Andrews says, "has since the middle of the last century made itself one of the foremost nations of the world, and has given a great stimulus to commercialization in all parts of Asia. The stimulus has been felt in Siam and will doubtless be increasingly powerful in time to come. Commercialization seems inevitable in Siam, and no one can doubt that it is desirable for it to proceed from Siamese initiative.

Left as They Are

"There are many intelligent and patriotic Siamese who believe that the country people of the kingdom will be happier if they are left in their present uncommercialized stage of development without the cares which are a part of all commercial expansion. It cannot be denied that, on philosophic grounds, there is much to be said for this point of view. All Siamese, however, wish their Government to have the income which is necessary if it is to hold its place in the community of nations; and it is very clear that this income is to be achieved only by the expansion of commercial development in rural Siam. Also, fortunately or unfortunately, commercialization is the order of the world today and one may seriously doubt if it will be possible to prevent its progress in Siam."

Working with a staff of Siamese appointed by the Government, Mr. Andrews made a thorough study of the Siamese people and of all phases of their life throughout the kingdom, in order to learn how Siamese initiative may be applied to the problem of commercial development.

The survey was financed by the Siamese Government as a follow-up to the study made in 1931 by Prof. Carle C. Zimmerman of Harvard. The link between Harvard and the Siamese has been close for many years. The father of the present King Ananda of Siam studied at the university for five years, at intervals between 1916 and 1928.

Harvard officials who assisted in plans for the expedition were Professor Zimmerman, Prof. Alfred M. Tozzer, chairman of the division of anthropology; Earnest A. Hooton, professor of anthropology, and the late Roland B. Dixon, professor of anthropology.

Women Lead Men At Brookline Polls

In the annual balloting yesterday, with only 9594 votes of the total registration of 21,592 cast, Brookline voters re-elected two members of the school committee and chose as third member Dr. N. Brooks Morrison, past commander, Brookline Post of the American Legion, over Dr. James A. Hennessey. The school contest went to Mrs. Mary McSkimmon and Mrs. Edith C. Baker, a member of the board for 36 years, never campaigning for the office and at present in Honolulu

Theodore G. Bremer led with 6515 votes in the contest for selectmen; William J. Hickey drew 6383; and Maurice E. Wyner, the defeated candidate, received 1939 votes.

Fred B. Richardson, unopposed for re-election as town clerk, led all candidates with a total of 6950 votes.

Women outnumbered the men at the polls. The women's vote was 4993 ballots; the men's, 4601.

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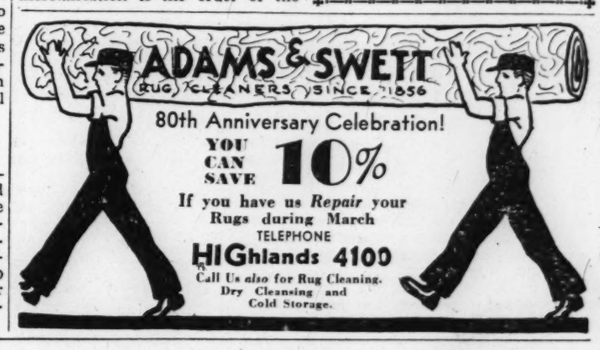
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Listed Stock Quotations

Erratic Price Trend Develops in Heavy Stock Trading Today

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Continue Pointing Upward In Active Trading

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—The buying side was the most popular in today's stock market, although traders, here and there, were not averse to cashing in some of their profits.

Around noon Allied Chemical was up 3 points and gains of fractions to a point or more were shown by such issues as Western Union, Consolidated Gas, Columbia Gas., U. S. Steel, du Pont, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Marshall Field, Container Corp., Simmons, Westinghouse, Schenley, United Carbon and Seaboard Oil.

American Telephone yielded about a point and the rails and motors only slipped a shade either way. The activity was pronounced at the opening, but slowed later.

Foreign currencies were steady in terms of the dollar. Commodities were quiet, as were bonds. Call money renewed at ¾ of 1 per cent.

Steel Outlook Favorable

While the Administration's new tax program was the principal topic of discussion in the financial sector, business and industrial items were not neglected.

Of cheering import was the weekly survey of "Iron Age" which found that miscellaneous demand for finished steel was expanding satisfactorily with railroad orders and construction activities accounting for steady mill operations. Milder weather was said to have halted the increase in scrap prices.

The review noted that plans were being formulated by some large producers which would radically change the system of selling steel. Prompted by the recent price weakness of finished products, it was understood important buyers might be given deductions from base prices commensurate with the economic advantages to mills of the orders which they are able to place.

Sterling, at the start of foreign exchange dealings, was up ⅛ of a cent at $4.99¼ and the French franc was .00⅝ of a cent firmer at 6.66⅞ cents.

A slight decline in electric power production for the week ended Feb. 29, was attributed partly to a break in the abnormally cold weather. The total output, however, was considerably ahead of the aggregate in the same 1935 period.

Rail Bonds Stronger

Rail bonds, with gains of fractions to a point or so, were star performers in the bond market today. United States Government issues after a quiet start shifted forward in late morning.

Investment quarters said the higher prices for carrier liens, particularly those in the medium and low-price fields, reflected mostly the steady support of surplus funds.

Prominent in the advance were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 3¼s and Rock Island general 4s.

Steadiness in the Government sector apparently prompted a renewed demand for corporate low-yield issues. Armour & Co. 4½s, Chile Copper 5s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, and Great Northern 4¼s, series "E" were up fractionally. Northern Pacific 4s ran forward more than a point.

In the Treasury list the 2¾s and the old 2¾s were slightly improved. The Government-guaranteed group was quiet and steady.

As an aftermath of yesterday's pressure Italian 7s were off somewhat under continued uneasiness over sanctions moves and abolition of private banking in Italy. Other foreign loans were inactive and mixed.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading was quiet and prices held steady in the stock exchange, giltedged securities and industrials being maintained on investment support. Speculators bought oil stocks. Gold mining issues were firmer, while transatlantic shares moved irregularly. Aircraft stocks eased on disappointing defense plans and the market closed steady.

Paris: After opening weak, rentes steadied and closed above Tuesday's level. International issues were uneven. The closing tone was irregular.

Liverpool: Wheat firm and higher. Better demand for Canadian and Australian wheat.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Accumulated			
Pe-			
Pay-			
Bucyrus-Erie 7% pf	$1	Apr. 1	Mar 20
Hamilton Watch 6% pf	‡		
Increased			
Grant (W T)	35c	Q Apr. 1	Mar 13
Regular			
Amer Can Co pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar 18
Amer Crystal Sugar 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar 26
Amer Smelt & Ref	40c	May 29	
Do 7% 1st pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 30	Apr. 16
Do 6% 2d pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 30	Apr. 16
Amer Water Works & El pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar 16
Anchor Cap	15c	Q Apr. 1	Mar 20
Do conv pf	$1.62½	Q Apr. 1	Mar 20
Filene's (Wm) Sons pf	$1.62½	Q Apr. 1	Mar 19
International Nickel Co Canada 7% pf	87½c	Q May 19	Apr. 1
International Shoe	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar 14
Mass Trust	25c	Q Mar 31	Mar 14
Marine Midld Tr	27½c	Q Mar 16	Mar 14
Do extra	15c	Mar 16	Mar 14
McKeesport Tin Pl	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar 17
Do extra	25c	Apr. 1	Mar 17
National Te	15c	Q Apr. 1	Mar 13
N Eng Pw 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar 10
Waukesha Motor	15c	Q Apr. 1	Mar 16
West Penn El A	$1.75	Q Mar 20	Mar 17
West Penn Power 6% pf	$1.50	Q May 1	Apr. 3
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q May 1	Apr. 3

‡Directors have decided to offer holders of 6 per cent preferred stock, one share of common stock in lieu of accumulated dividends amounting to $21 per share, as of March 1, 1936.

Big Air Transport Order

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of United Air Lines, a transcontinental line, disclosed today an authorization of about $1,000,000 for the purchase of 10 24-passenger Douglas supertransports to care for increased business anticipated during the coming summer.

Missouri Pacific Orders Cars

NEW YORK (AP)—Missouri Pacific Railway System has placed orders for 300 box cars with the American Car & Foundry Company.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Mar. 4	Mar. 3
74¾	68⅛	2½	Acme Steel	71½	71½	71½	..
13⅞	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	13¾	13½	13½	13⅜
28	22⅛	.60	Addressograph	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
21½	1⅛	..	Advance Rumely	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
9	7⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	8⅜	8	8	8⅜
194	168½	3¶	Air Reduction	183	182	182	182½
3⅜	2	..	Airway Elec App	3½	3½	3½	3½
17⅜	15⅛	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	15⅝	15½	15½	15½
45⅞	27½	..	Allegheny Pr pf (h)	40¼	40	40	40
4⅜	2¾	..	Allegheny Corp (h)	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
30¼	12¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	28	27½	27½	27½
29½	12½	..	Allegheny pf xw (h)	26	26	26	26½
39¼	30½	1	Allegheny Steel	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	37⅞
27¾	23¾	1	Allied Mills	25⅞	25	25½	24⅝
181	157	6	Allide Chem	190	182	189½	181
8⅛	6¾	..	Allied Stores	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8⅛
47¼	38⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	46¼	45¼	45¾	46
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	22¾	22½	22½	22¾
5⅝	3⅝	..	Amal Leather	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
47½	37⅞	2	Amal Leather pf	42½	42½	42½	43
92⅝	75	2	Amerada	92¼	92	92	91⅝
63¼	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	59½	58½	58½	58½
47⅜	42½	.50b	Am Bank Note	45	44⅝	45	44⅝
72	65	3	Am Bank Note pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	..
24⅝	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	24⅜	23½	24¼	23⅞
95	89½	6	Am Crys Sug pf	95	93	95	95
50⅞	42½	1¶	Am Brake S&F	50¾	50¼	50¼	50⅞
132½	123¾	7	Am Brake S&F pf	128¼	128¼	128¼	128½
134½	115¾	4¶	Am Can	129	127¾	128	126⅞
41	32⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	40	39⅜	40	39½
73¼	62	..	Am Car & F pf	70	69¼	70	70½
44⅝	31	..	Am Chain	44½	41½	44½	41½
123½	114¾	3½f	Am Chain pf	123¼	123½	123½	..
13¾	8½	..	Am Colortype	12¼	11¾	12	12
31⅜	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	32⅜	30⅛	31½	30½
3⅛	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
9⅝	7	..	Am & For Pow	8¼	8	8	8
37¼	26	..	Am & For Pow 6	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	34½
43	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	39	37⅞	38	38½
17⅜	12¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	15¾	15½	15⅜	15⅛
18¼	13	1	Am Hawaiian	18	18	18	18⅛
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
41¼	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	41¼	41	41	41
4⅜	3	..	Am Ice	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
24	19	2	Am Ice pf	20½	19¾	19⅜	..
12⅞	10⅝	..	Am International	12⅜	11⅞	12½	12
38⅜	25½	..	Am Locomotive	35	34⅜	34½	34½
15	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	14¼	14	14	14¼
35⅞	27⅜	..	Am Metal	34½	34	34	34½
132	127	4¶	Am Metal 6%	129½	127	127	..
39⅞	25	.80	Am Mach & Fv	26¼	25⅞	26¼	25⅝
11¾	7½	..	Am Power & Lt	9½	9⅛	9	9⅛
67	36⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	44⅜	43¼	43¾	43⅝
56¼	43	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	52¾	51	51½	51¾
27⅜	22½	..	Am Radiator	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23¼
161¼	157	.7	Am Radiator pf	161	161	161	..
34	29⅝	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	32¼	31¾	31⅞	32
113¼	89⅜	.6	Am Safety Razor	115	115	115	113¾
26¼	20⅜	..	Am Sealing vtc	26	24	25½	24
31	25⅜	.2	Am Shipbuilding	30⅜	30	30	30
70	56¾	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	70	68⅜	69½	69¾
147	136½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	152	151	152	..
106	104	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105¾	105½	105½	106
73½	64¾	3¶	Am Snuff	65	63	63	64¾
102½	94¾	5	Am Tobacco	95¾	94¾	95	96
104	96	5	Am Tobacco B	96½	95¼	95¼	97¼
33⅜	27¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	31¾	31¼	31¾	32¼
115	107¼	2	Am Steel F pf	114½	114½	114½	113½
146	136	6	Am Tobacco pf	146¾	146¾	146¾	146
14¾	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	15	14½	14½	14½
22½	8¼	..	Atlroom Corp	20⅞	19¾	20⅝	20¼
104	90¾	.5	Atchison pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
35¾	29	..	Atl Coast Line	32½	31	1/8 32	32¼
			—B—				
6⅞	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
54½	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	53¾	52⅝	52¾	53⅜
24¼	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	22⅜	22¼	22⅝	22⅝
34¼	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	31⅛	30¾	30¾	31¾
110⅜	109	6½	Bamberger pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
117½	114	7	Bangor & Ar pf	116	116	116	116
17⅜	13¼	..	Barker Bros	17	16⅛	16½	17
88½	82¼	..	Barker Bros pf	85½	84½	85½	..
18⅜	14⅛	..	Barnsdall A	17½	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
20½	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	20¼	20	20¼	20
90½	85	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	89	88¾	89	89
15⅞	13¼	1	Belding Hem	14¼	15½	15¾	15⅜
59	56¾	..	Beth Steel new	59¾	59¼	59¼	59
26⅜	21⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	25⅜	25¼	25½	25½
23½	20	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	24⅛	22⅞	24⅛	22⅝
56¾	48	2¶	Best & Co	53	52½	52½	52¾
19	17¼	..	Beth Steel new 5pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
59½	49¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	59½	58¾	59	59
132½	120¼	1¾g	Beth Steel pf	133⅜	131⅜	133⅝	131¾
39½	22	.25	Bigelow Sanford	38½	38½	38½	38¾
20¼	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	19¾	19¾	19⅞	19¾
114¼	112	..	Beth Steel new 5pf	114¼	113½	114¼	113⅝
95	60	..	Blumenthal pf	99	99	99	..
26½	20⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
59½	52	..	Bohn Alum & Br	61¼	59½	61¼	58¾
45	39⅜	..	Bon Ami B	40¾	40½	40½	40½
30¼	23⅜	1.60	Borden	29⅜	29	29	28⅝
82½	64	3	Borg Warner	83½	82	82	82¼
11½	7¾	..	Boston & Maine	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
62¾	51½	2¶	Briggs Mfg	63	62⅞	62⅝	62¼
18⅞	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Brass	18½	18	18	18
59¼	48	3*	Briggs & Strat	59⅜	58	58	59¼
46½	40½	3	Brooklyn Man T	43½	45	47½	45
99¾	97¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99	99	99	99
10⅞	..	..	Brooklyn Queens	11¾	9⅜	11¾	9¼
51	33½	3¶	Brooklyn Q pf	51	47½	51	..
54½	52	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	52½	52¼	52½	52⅛
			—C—				
37⅝	33⅝	1½	Calif Packing	35¼	34¾	35¼	34¾
1⅞	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1⅜	1½	1½	1½
20	15¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
34¼	22¼	..	Campbell Wy&C	36¼	35	35½	35¼
16½	13¼	..	Canada Dry	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
16	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
43½	38½	2	Cannon Mills	39	39	39	39
18½	13	..	Capital Admin	17½	17½	17½	..
48⅜	45¾	.3	Capital Admin pf	48½	48½	48¼	48½
9⅞	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9¼
123¾	92½	..	Case Thresh	124	121½	121½	123¾
136¼	116	7	Case Thresh pf	137½	137	137	136¼
71½	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	71⅜	70½	70½	71½
32¼	27⅞	..	Celanese Corp	30½	29¼	29¾	29⅞
31½	19¼	..	Celotex Co n	30	29½	29½	30
71¼	58	..	Celotex Co pf n	68	67	67	..
31¾	25⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	32⅝	31½	32	31⅞
55¾	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	51¾	51¼	51¼	51½
16¾	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	16¼	15	16	15¼
90½	80½	..	Certain-Teed pf	85½	85	85	..
42⅜	22¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	41½	41½	41½	41
101	98	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	100	100	..
51¼	43	1e	Asso Oil	48⅛	48½	48½	..
79¾	59	2e	Atchison T&SF	77½	76	77½	76
52½	47¼	1½	Armstrong Cork	52½	52¼	52¾	52
17⅝	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	17¼	16¾	16⅞	17⅛
74½	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	71	70	71	69
61	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	60	59½	59¾	59⅝
8¼	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
31⅜	28¼	1½	Chi Mail Order	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	30½
2⅞	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St p (h)	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
5⅞	3	..	Chi Mil&St p pf	5¾	5	5¼	5
4⅞	3½	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
12⅛	7¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
20½	16⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	18¼	17⅞	18	17⅞
56	51½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	55	54½	54½	54⅜
3	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I&P (h)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅞	..
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
8	4½	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
26½	19¾	1	Chi Yellow Cab	23	23	23	..
30¼	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	27⅞	27½	27⅞	27½
11⅜	7	..	Childs Company	10½	9¾	10¼	9¾
100½	85½	4	Chrysler	100⅞	98¼	99¾	100⅝
110¾	107¼	4½	Cleve E I Co pf	109	109	109	109
19⅜	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18⅜
86½	72⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	81½	81	81⅛	81
7	4¾	..	City Stores	7	6¾	7	7⅛
40½	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	39½	39	39	39½
46	40⅜	1¶	Cleve Dr Br Co	45¾	43⅜	44⅜	45
70½	53	1	Cluett Peabody	59⅜	56	56	59
97¾	84	2	Coca Cola	95¾	94¾	94¾	95
20½	18⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	18½	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
106½	104½	6¶	Colg-Palm-P pf	104½	104½	104½	..
51⅜	43¾	.50b	Collins & Aikman	46⅞	46	46¼	46
18⅞	8¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
9⅜	4⅝	..	Colo F & I (h)	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	9
49	31⅞	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	44⅝	44	44⅛	43½
36¼	21½	..	Colo & Southern	35⅛	32½	35	34
34¾	19⅛	..	Colo & So 1pf	37¼	33	36½	33
34	16	..	Colo & So 2pf	36	34½	36	..
20⅜	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	19⅛	18½	19⅛	18½
100	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
45½	36	1¶	Columbia lc vtc	38	37¾	38	36⅝
109	94	4¶	Columbian vte N	105¾	104¼	104½	104
51¼	47	2¾	Columbia P pf	47½	47¼	47¼	47¼
52⅜	44	2½	Comm Credit	50¼	49	50	49
64⅜	55	3¶	*Comm Inv Tr	61¼	60¼	60¼	60¾
24⅜	20¼	.60	Comm Solvents	23⅜	22¾	23	22⅞
3¼	2⅞	..	Comwlth & So	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
82	62	3	Comwlth&S 6pf	66½	65½	65½	65¾
23⅛	16	2e	Congress Cigar	25¾	24	24¾	23⅛
12¼	8¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	12	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
44½	38	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	39	38½	39	38⅝
20	15¾	..	Conn Ry & Lt	17¾	17	17	17
33½	25	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
7⅜	5½	..	Consol Film Ind	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
20¼	18	.50g	Consol Film I pf	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18½
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol-Cigar	12⅜	12	12	12
38⅝	30⅜	1	Consol Gas	36¾	35	36½	34⅞
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105¾
6⅛	4⅝	..	Consol Laundries	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
15	11⅞	.25b	Consol Oil	14¾	14½	14½	14½
11½	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
1⅜	¾	..	Consol Textilt (h)	1	1	1	1
23⅛	19⅜	..	Container A	25¼	23⅞	24¾	23¼
79⅞	72¼	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	80½	79¼	80½	78½
19⅛	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	18⅞	17½	17¾	18¾
2¾	1⅜	..	Cont Baking B	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
77¾	67¼	4	Cont Baking pf	77	75½	75½	76
87¼	73½	3	Cont Can	82⅜	81½	81¾	81½
23¾	18⅝	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	23⅝	23	23	22⅞
46	41½	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	45	44⅜	45	44
3½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
74½	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	71	70	71	69
61	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	60	59½	59¾	59⅝
8¼	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
31⅜	28¼	1½	Chi Mail Order	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	30½
2⅞	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St p (h)	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
5⅞	3	..	Chi Mil&St p pf	5¾	5	5¼	5
4⅞	3½	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
12⅛	7¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
20½	16⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	18¼	17⅞	18	17⅞
56	51½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	55	54½	54½	54⅜
3	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I&P (h)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅞	..
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
8	4½	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
26½	19¾	1	Chi Yellow Cab	23	23	23	..
30¼	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	27⅞	27½	27⅞	27½
11⅜	7	..	Childs Company	10½	9¾	10¼	9¾
100½	85½	4	Chrysler	100⅞	98¼	99¾	100⅝
110¾	107¼	4½	Cleve E I Co pf	109	109	109	109
19⅜	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18⅜
86½	72⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	81½	81	81⅛	81
7	4¾	..	City Stores	7	6¾	7	7⅛
40½	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	39½	39	39	39½
46	40⅜	1¶	Cleve Dr Br Co	45¾	43⅜	44⅜	45
70½	53	1	Cluett Peabody	59⅜	56	56	59
97¾	84	2	Coca Cola	95¾	94¾	94¾	95
20½	18⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	18½	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
106½	104½	6¶	Colg-Palm-P pf	104½	104½	104½	..
51⅜	43¾	.50b	Collins & Aikman	46⅞	46	46¼	46
18⅞	8¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
9⅜	4⅝	..	Colo F & I (h)	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	9
49	31⅞	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	44⅝	44	44⅛	43½
36¼	21½	..	Colo & Southern	35⅛	32½	35	34
34¾	19⅛	..	Colo & So 1pf	37¼	33	36½	33
34	16	..	Colo & So 2pf	36	34½	36	..
20⅜	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	19⅛	18½	19⅛	18½
100	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
45½	36	1¶	Columbia lc vtc	38	37¾	38	36⅝
109	94	4¶	Columbian vte N	105¾	104¼	104½	104
51¼	47	2¾	Columbia P pf	47½	47¼	47¼	47¼
52⅜	44	2½	Comm Credit	50¼	49	50	49
64⅜	55	3¶	*Comm Inv Tr	61¼	60¼	60¼	60¾
24⅜	20¼	.60	Comm Solvents	23⅜	22¾	23	22⅞
3¼	2⅞	..	Comwlth & So	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
82	62	3	Comwlth&S 6pf	66½	65½	65½	65¾
23⅛	16	2e	Congress Cigar	25¾	24	24¾	23⅛
12¼	8¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	12	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
44½	38	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	39	38½	39	38⅝
20	15¾	..	Conn Ry & Lt	17¾	17	17	17
33½	25	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
7⅜	5½	..	Consol Film Ind	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
20¼	18	.50g	Consol Film I pf	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18½
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol-Cigar	12⅜	12	12	12
38⅝	30⅜	1	Consol Gas	36¾	35	36½	34⅞
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105¾
6⅛	4⅝	..	Consol Laundries	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
15	11⅞	.25b	Consol Oil	14¾	14½	14½	14½
11½	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
1⅜	¾	..	Consol Textilt (h)	1	1	1	1
23⅛	19⅜	..	Container A	25¼	23⅞	24¾	23¼
79⅞	72¼	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	80½	79¼	80½	78½
19⅛	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	18⅞	17½	17¾	18¾
2¾	1⅜	..	Cont Baking B	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
77¾	67¼	4	Cont Baking pf	77	75½	75½	76
87¼	73½	3	Cont Can	82⅜	81½	81¾	81½
23¾	18⅝	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	23⅝	23	23	22⅞
46	41½	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	45	44⅜	45	44
3½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
38½	33¾	1	Cont Oil	37⅛	37	37	36¾
69	62¾	3	Corn Exchange	63¼	62½	62½	62⅛
78½	68½	3	Corn Products	77¼	76½	77	76¼
165	162	7	Corn Prod uf	165	165	165	..
6¾	5¾	..	Coty	6¾	6⅛¾	6⅜	6⅛
37⅞	36¾	2	Cream of Wheat	36⅝	36	36	36¾
18⅜	16½	.25e	Crosley Radio	17	16¾	16¾	17⅛
54¼	43⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	51¼	50¾

Business and Industry

Credit Confidence Seen in Oversubscription of U. S. Offering

Commerce and Finance

Benefit Payments By AAA Last Year Total $580,821,074

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Total of $580,821,074 in rental and benefit payments was paid out to farmers co-operating in seven adjustment programs, during the calendar year 1935, according to the Comptroller of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The payments included $130,969,459.25 to cotton producers; $108,874,715.50 to wheat farmers; $34,259,172.82 to tobacco farmers; $237,872,609.06 to corn-hog farmers; $57,032,852.90 to sugar producers; $9,383,015.82 to rice growers, and $2,429,249.03 to peanut farmers.

The total expenditures of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the calendar year 1935 were $701,830,501. These included, in addition to the rental and benefit payments: $51,893,845, for drought relief, food conservation, and disease eradication operations; $11,211,413 for removal and conservation of surpluses; $15,890,684 for trust fund operations under the Bankhead cotton and rice programs, and $42,013,484 for general administrative expenses.

The $51,893,845 expended for drought relief, food conservation and disease eradication operations during 1935 included $39,266,562 for cattle; $5,415,963 for sheep and goats; $7,156,118.47 for seed conservation and $55,200.11 for feed and forage purchases.

Handling of Surplus

Of the $11,211,413 expended for removal and conservation of surplus, $105,220 was for hog purchases; $40,011 for wheat; $9,950,061 for dairy products; $365,536 for sugar; and $750,583 for peanuts, including diversion payments.

The trust fund operations included $15,838,854 for payments under the Bankhead pool, and $51,830 was for payments under the rice program.

The administrative expense of $42,013,484 was divided into $15,481,393 for administration in Washington and $26,532,091 for the field.

The 1935 expenditures of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration brought the total rental and benefit payments for the period of more than 2½ years from May 12, 1933, through Dec. 31, 1935, to $1,108,322,870 and total expenditures for all purposes to $1,480,057,513, a supplementary report by the Comptroller of the Adjustment Administration shows.

The cumulative rental and benefit payments made from May 12, 1933, through Dec. 31, 1935, have been distributed as follows: cotton, $333,516,020; wheat, $255,624,669; tobacco, $53,254,837; corn-hogs, $397,026,684; sugar, $57,088,394; rice, $9,383,015; peanuts, $2,429,249.

Total expenditures since May 12, 1933, included, in addition to rental and benefit payments $75,682,086 for removal and conservation of surpluses; $157,720,130 for drought relief, food conservation, and disease eradication operations; $15,890,684 for trust fund operations; $78,198,265 for administrative expenses; and $44,243,476 for tax refunds and transfers to the division of disbursement.

Tax Collections

Against the total expenditures of $1,480,057,513, the report shows that there were funds available totaling $1,410,256,570. These included $958,165,206 in taxes collected through Nov. 30, 1935 (but did not include December, 1935, collections) and $452,091,364 consisting of direct and transfer appropriations, trust and other funds. Cumulative processing taxes through Dec. 31, 1935, totaled $966,136,738.

Expenditures chargeable against the appropriated trust funds totaled $244,678,297, leaving a balance in these funds of $207,413,066. Expenditures charged against tax collections totaled $1,235,379,215 leaving a deficit against tax collections of $277,214,009.

On the basis of all funds combined, the financial operations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from May 12, 1933, to Dec. 31, 1935, show a deficit of $69,809,942. Since the detailed cumulative report was compiled, the report on processing tax collection for December, 1935, has become available, showing collections for the month of $7,971,532. Deducting these collections from the deficit as reported would reduce the actual deficit as of Dec. 31, 1935, to $61,829,410.

Quarterly Earnings Record Favorable

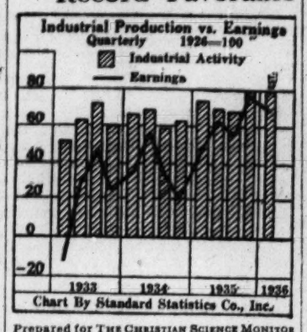

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SURPRISES among recent earnings reports for 1935 have been more often on the favorable than the unfavorable side. The 317 industrial companies that have released their full year income statements show aggregate net profits of $650,950,000, an increase of 54 per cent over the similar 1934 total.

This rise, accomplished on an average gain of about 13 per cent in industrial production and sales, illustrates a normal relationship between fluctuations of sales and earnings. With an increase of perhaps 9 per cent in trade activity over that of a year ago, first-quarter earnings should continue the favorable comparison.

Treasury Authorizes Silver Buying From The Bank of Canada

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The Treasury today centralized its purchases of Canadian silver by authorizing the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to purchase through the Bank of Canada newly mined metal "in amounts specified by the Treasury."

Treasury officials said the arrangement had no particular significence. It was designed to create a specific arrangement for the purchase of silver which is known to be newly mined.

A similar arrangement is in effect between this country and Mexico, whereby the New York Reserve Bank carries out transactinns with the Bank of Mexico.

Purchase of newly mined silver of other countries is not unusual. Heretofore acquisitions have never been distinguished as between newly mined and other stocks.

Officials said the Canadian purchases would be made at prevailing market prices.

The Silver Purchase Act directed the Treasury to build up its silver stocks to one third of the gold base, or until the price reached $1.29 an ounce.

99 Textile Plants Set Up in South In Last 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 4—During the last 12 months, 99 new textile plants have been established in the southern states, 25 built by new concerns and 74 being additions to existing plants, according to an industrial survey made by the Duke Power Company.

Of the 25 new textile plants, eight were new hosiery mills and 17 were new textile plants other than hosiery mills. Of the 74 additions, 19 were hosiery and 55 were textile plants other than hosiery mills.

Eight in North Carolina

All eight of the new hosiery mills included in this list were established in North Carolina, and seven of them were established in communities served by the Duke Power Company. Fifteen of the 19 additions to hosiery mills in the South last year were in the two Carolinas, 13 in North Carolina and two in South Carolina. Of those 15 in the Carolinas, 14 of them were in territories served by the Duke Power Company.

Of the 17 new textile plants other than hosiery established in the South last year, 10 were established in North Carolina. Of the 55 additions to textile plants other than hosiery, 40 were in the Carolinas, 22 in North Carolina and 18 in South Carolina. Of the 99 textile plants 61 were established in the Piedmont Carolinas territory served by the Duke Power Company.

The Duke Power Company's report of a general industrial survey of the Piedmont Carolinas says, in part:

"Of the 85 new industrial plants established in 1935, 55 were built by new concerns and 30 were additions to existing establishments.

Industries Diverse

"The most striking fact is that the industrial development in this area during 1935 was the diversity to be observed in the types of industries established. Hosiery took the lead in numbers, 21 of the total being hosiery plants. Nine plants were established for the processing and the production of food products. Nine establishments were started for textile equipment and supplies.

"Textile plants other than hosiery mills were established to the number of six. Five feed mills were established. Among the other diversified industries were four silk mills, three garment factories, three box factories, two furniture factories, two rug factories, two breweries, and one plant each for the manufacturers of mattresses, cosmetics, luggage, cigars and few other miscellaneous products.

Nation's Response to New U. S. Issues Evidence Credit Sound

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Wall Street's reaction to the current Treasury offering has confirmed the extraordinary optimism reported from the Treasury Department in Washington. So heavy was the oversubscription, the total of which was stated by Secretary Morgenthau to be five to seven times the offering, that it is expected here that allocations will run to only about 15 per cent of subscriptions, as against about 20 per cent in December.

The new issues, on an unofficial when-issued basis, immediately moved to substantial premiums, both for the 15-12 year 2¾ per cent bonds and for the 1½ per cent notes. Moreover, although the susbcriptions for the notes are supposed to have exceeded those for the bonds, the preference for short-term over long-term issues was smaller than in December, a favorable sign in view of the criticism that the Treasury was accumulating an unwieldy floating debt and that the banks are reluctant to take its longer issues.

The favorable response was even more noteworthy because of the fact that during the interval since the last financing, on Dec. 15, several strikingly unfavorable events for the Treasury have occurred. Chief of these, as the President pointed out in his tax message yesterday, were the voting of the bonus, and the Supreme Court invalidation of the processing taxes. In addition there was the unfavorable impression created by the President's open-end budget message, and for a spell in January there was a series of disillusioning news items for the public on the prospect of budget balancing.

Slightly Higher Priced

Despite these adverse circumstances, however, government bonds held their ground during the three-month period, and moved slightly higher. The terms of the new offering, in fact, successfully capitalize this improvement, by means of a technicality. In only one detail is the current offering different from the highly successful December offering. Both include 1½ per cent notes and 2¾ per cent bonds. The maturity on the notes is the same, five years. But the maturity on the bonds has been slightly lengthened—12-10-year bonds were offered in December, i. e., maturing in 12 years, but callable in 10. This time the bonds have a 15-12-year maturity.

In the present state of the money market longer maturities generally command higher coupons. A 2¾ per cent coupon on a 15-12-year bond, other things being equal, is worth less than on a 12-10-year bond. Last December the Treasury would probably have had to pay more than 2¾ per cent to sell at 15-year maturity. Hence, the current offering of bonds is, in effect, slightly higher priced.

One explanation of the improvement is simply the general advance in sentiment in the bond market. All grades of bonds have been moving up steadily since mid-November, due to a general "plethora of funds seeking investment." Another explanation is the recent ruling of the Comptroller of the Currency tightening the restrictions on the purchase of bonds by national banks.

There was a slight disappointment to a few government security dealers in the offering. Some had expected that prior rights to subscribe would be given to holders of the $450,000,000 bills which the Treasury had dated, in batches of $50,000,000, to mature in mid-March. In February, 1932, holders of $60,000,000 of maturing bills were given preferential rights to subscribe to a new issue of certificates. But last summer it was definitely stated by the Treasury that these bills would be paid in cash, a warning which was apparently overlooked by some.

Complicated Offering

The offering makes a rather complicated Treasury operation on March 15. It might be summarized somewhat as follows, in millions of dollars:

	Add	Subtract
Probable Treasury working balance	$1200	
Cash receipts from offering (largest since 1919)	1250	
Bills to be paid off		$450
Anticipated income tax revenue	450	
Interest on the public debt		133
Net working balance	2116	
Probable deficit, March 15-June 15	1000	
Working balance June 14	1116	
June 15 income tax receipts	400	
June 15, 1½% note maturity		687
Resultant working balance	829	
Bonus bonds to be cashed June 15 and after	1170	

These figures are extremely rough calculations, but they indicate that even with this week's heavy financing, and the $850,000,000-odd anticipated income tax receipts for the last two quarters of the fiscal year, the Treasury will still have to do further financing in June.

Wall Street's thought is that this current financing is the Treasury's forehanded way of preparing itself for bonus payments, and also showing to the inflationary forces in Congress that greenback or other unorthodox methods of paying the bonus are unnecessary as the Treasury already has the cash on hand. The offering was larger than had been generally expected in the Street, though government security dealers, by looking at the schedule of bond and note maturities, and scanning the yields on notes and bonds with near-by maturities, had guessed fairly closely what the terms of the offering would be. This is the second highly successful Treasury quarterly offering. That of last September was somewhat inopportune and the government bond market was slightly disturbed.

The World's Business

Plight of Agriculture in Japan—One of Basic Causes of Constant Military Troubles

By H. B. E.

MUCH that has been written about the trouble in Japan must have been quite incomprehensible to the Occidental reader. Perhaps the most difficult item of information to digest is the political alliance between the army and navy on the one side and agriculture on the other. This can be explained on two grounds. First, 85 per cent of the personnel of the services, in officers and men, come from the land. Secondly, the plight of agriculture, according to the militarists, is endangering the foundations of the state, of which they believe they are the special custodians.

This hurdle over, let us look at the plight of agriculture. Here we come on more familiar ground. For the troubles of Japanese farmers are little different from those of the farmers in many other countries, except that they are worse. Those troubles are: low farm prices, a heavy debt burden, exorbitant prices for the things that the farmer has to buy, and high taxes. These four horsemen make up a farm problem that would be understood in, say, Iowa.

Even in normal times the Japanese farmer lives in a state close to starvation. His plot is so tiny—the average holding is only about 2½ acres per household—that it does not even yield subsistence. So, in order to eke out a living, the Japanese farmer has taken up a sideline. This may be regarded as his cash crop. If he can get a fair price for his sideline, then he can keep himself tolerably nourished, and, what is equally important, sustain his own soil with imported fertilizer.

For years the favorite sideline of the Japanese farmer was one or other process in silk culture. Japanese silk for a long time held the lead among Japan's exports. It was bought in great quantities by the United States. In 1929 silk crashed in price along with other commodities, and within a year the Japanese sericulturist saw his income cut in half. Even in 1934 the price was only 42 per cent of the 1929 level. To add to the farmers' troubles, he found himself faced with stronger competition from other fibers, notably rayon. Thus, not only was he getting less for his product; he was selling less. Last year saw a recovery in silk prices, nevertheless the price received by the Japanese sericulturist amounted to only 50 per cent of the 1929 level.

With this sideline, as I have explained, the Japanese farmer pays for his fertilizer, his taxes, and his debts. It is not sufficient to cover them.

Fertilizer in general use is imported. Mainly it is sulphate of ammonia, and this has fallen only to 76 per cent of the 1929 level, as compared with 50 per cent for raw silk. Here is an example of the "scissors" of a high price for farmers' purchases and a low price for farmers' sales which have nipped the American farmer. And yet fertilizer is a commodity which must be bought in order to keep up normal yields. In this matter the state has now taken an interest. A Fertilizer Control Bill is expected to be presented at the next Diet.

Taxes and debts make up another nightmare for the Japanese farmer. As in some other countries, the farmer pays a higher proportion of his income in taxes than does the urban dweller. Recent figures compiled by the Imperial Agricultural Association, quoted by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, show that, in the annual income group of 300 yen (or less than $100) peasant proprietors paid 35 per cent in taxes, while manufacturers paid 1.5 and traders 12.5 per cent. In the 500 yen (or $125) a year group, landlords paid 51 per cent, peasant proprietors 31.5 per cent, manufacturers 18 per cent and traders 14 per cent. Obviously a shocking disparity.

Undoubtedly farm debts have gone unpaid. But there has been little attempt either to reduce or scale them down. The result is that they are, theoretically, mounting to immense proportions. Capital for rural employment is scarce compared with capital for urban employment. It has thus acquired a scarcity value—that is, a rate of 10 to 12 per cent, which the American farmer would rightly regard as usurious. Even in Japan such a rate is exorbitant. The debt burden is said to have grown with the help of this interest rate compounded to $2000 million, or three times the amount of farm income. In 1932 the debt was only $1000 million.

Farmers, in general, trace their troubles to the opposite alliance between politics and industry. Hence the antidemocratic nature of the recent demonstrations. But, while the farmers have much reason for their resentment, nevertheless, they are partly in the grip of something that is not the fault of anything but circumstances. Natural silk no longer occupies a proud eminence among the fibers. So that in getting out of depression, Japan has had to turn to something that would be salable in world market. This, unfortunately, is an urban industry, cotton textiles.

The salvation of Japanese agriculture is, of course, a complicated problem. But one thing, it seems to me, is clearly needed: industry must be decentralized, so that the benefits of industrialization shall inure to the farmer as well as the urban dweller. Village industries formed for the making of parts for a central assembly plant are the new dreams of Henry Ford: I wouldn't be at all surprised if Japan helps to show the way. They are the more necessary in Japan because the farmers in that country are singularly dependent upon their cash sidelines.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-second of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Deduction for Interest

Amounts paid or accrued within the taxable year 1935 as interest on indebtedness are deductible, with certain exceptions, from gross income in determining net income. Such items include interest on borrowed money to defray personal expenses, and on money borrowed for the purchase of real or personal property.

o o o

If a person owes money on a lien or mortgage note on his home, the amount of the interest may be deducted. Indebtedness, however, need not be evidenced by lien, judgment or mortgage to make the interest on it deductible. Frequently indebtedness is evidenced only by a note.

o o o

Interest paid on indebtedness incurred in the purchase of obligations (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917, and orginally subscribed for by the taxpayer), the interest upon which is wholly exempt from federal income tax, is not deductible.

o o o

Interest paid on loans on life insurance policies is deductible, provided the amount of the loan is not used for the purposes previously referred to.

o o o

Interest paid on behalf of a friend or relative where there is no legal obligation on the part of the payer is not deductible. In such cases the amount is the same as a gift.

o o o

As interest paid is deductible, so interest received is taxable. All such amounts, including interest received on bank and savings deposits, must be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income.

Urges Stable Prices

Underwood

Harold G. Moulton
President of the Brookings Institution

Progressive Price Reduction Today's Need, Says Moulton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 4—Although studies of the Brookings Institution have revealed that efforts of business to maintain price levels were a prime factor leading to the present unsatisfactory situation, Harold G. Moulton, its president, points out, speaking before the University of Cincinnati Business and Professional Men's Group here, that today's need is, conversely, for price stabilization. It is in periods of prosperity that progressive price reduction based on increased efficiency in production leads to continue economic harmony, bringing a balance between consumption and production, he stated.

"When in a period of business reaction prices in general are falling sharply, with each new decline intensifying business uncertainty, further general price reductions do not constitute a remedy for the existing demoralization," Mr. Moulton declared. "Stabilization, at some point, always has to be reached before recovery begins. It is our vivid experience with the destructive price warfare in disorganized periods of general deflation that makes men fearful of the effects of price reductions.

"At the present juncture it is doubtless true that prices in many lines cannot well we reduced," he continued. "But wherever possible, efforts should be made to stimulate increased demand and larger volume of output by offering more goods for the same money.

"The great danger confronting us is that as we emerge from the depression and enter upon a new period of economic expansion prices will be pushed up in order to realize maximum immediate profits. Such a policy will not be conducive to a steady progress. What is needed is the greatest possible expansion in volume of production and consumption and not speculative profits. Large volume, low unit costs, and correspondingly low prices constitute the foundations for enduring progress."

U. S. Wool Output Off Slightly In '35

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reports that total production of wool in the United States last year was 429,145,000 pounds, of which 363,145,000 was shorn and 66,000,000 pulled.

Production in 1934 was 429,936,000 pounds, and the average from 1929 to 1933, 419,000,000.

Chile Makes Rapid Recovery Strides During Year 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 4—"Consolidation of previous progress" was the official interpretation of the financial and commercial statistics corresponding to the year 1935, just released. The country was seen to be adjusting itself to the new level of world trade. The only striking difference was the increase in imports which was explained by the fact that these had been reduced to an abnormally low level during the three lean years—1932, 1933 and 1934.

Mining production continued to increase in 1935. The relative index which rose by 61 per cent from 1933 to 1934 advanced by another 13 per cent during the past year. The increase was due principally to the production of gold, which rose by 11 per cent over the increase of 64 per cent for the previous year. The total produced during 1935 was 8228 kilograms.

Copper Output Rises

The output of copper, despite the decline since last May, when the international restrictions came into operation, amounted to 259,926 tons, an increase of 5 per cent on 1934. Coal production, at 1,899,801 tons, 5 per cent more than 1934, was the highest in the history of the industry.

The United States increased the strength of its now well-established position as first supplier to and buyer from Chile. In purchases of Chilean products, the local statistical office placed the United States at the top of the list with 108,857,000 gold pesos, England next with 82,945,000 and Germany third with 33,695,000 gold pesos.

In supplies to Chile the United States led with 82,120,000 pesos, Germany ousted England from second place with 60,819,000, England's third place being assessed at 57,369,000 gold pesos of which approximately 12 per cent correspond to repatriated Chilean gold reserves from London.

The total value of Chile's exports was 464,000,000 gold pesos. During 1934 total exportation was 480,000,000. Imports, which had already reacted strongly toward the latter part of last year to reach a total of 214,000,000, developed still more, with a final 1935 total of 294,000,000 gold pesos.

Germany's advance into second place was accounted for by her heavy sales of locomotives and transportation material to the state railroads. The visible favorable balance was 170,000,000 gold pesos, but this disappeared in the actual balance of payments.

Little Unemployment

Unemployment was practically nil at the close of 1934 and during 1935 it was maintained at a very low figure. Since last July the number of applicants on the books of the General Labor Bureau fluctuated around 5500. Manufacturing production increased 15 per cent. The largest increase was 40 per cent for cement, with 39 per cent for textiles and 36 per cent glassware. Retail sales were up 15 per cent, wholesale prices remained stationary and the cost of living index was up very slightly.

There was satisfactory progress in the financial world. Bank advances jumped to 252,000,000 paper pesos on Dec. 31, as compared withh 233,000,000 (1934). Deposits increased from 414,000,000 to 522,000,000 paper pesos. Thrift among the working classes was illustrated by the increased deposits in the National Savings Bank and two similar institutions—412,000,000 (1935), 338,000,000 (1934) and 278,000,000 (1933). Circulating medium remained stationary at about 906,000,000 pesos, that portion in the hands of the public going up by 10 per cent.

Bank clearings advanced 17 per cent. Stock exchange transactions were up 21 per cent, but the average quotation was 3 per cent lower. The national accounts left the handsome surplus of 117,000,000 paper pesos. Income rose by 35 per cent and expenditures by 32 per cent.

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THE cost of buying and selling securities, which was limited twenty years ago to a single brokers' commission charge, today includes Federal and State taxes, shipment charges and registration fees.
These charges are so many and complicated that most people find it difficult if not impossible to estimate beforehand or compute afterwards the net cost, proceeds, or profit on a given security transaction.
As we believe there are many investors who would prefer to be able to check the figures on their brokers' statements, we have presented in our current Fortnightly Review, dated March 2, 1936, an article setting forth in detail the various charges which are today made, the methods of computing them and the reasons why they are made.
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Among the Spring Colors Appears a 'Dark Horse'

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Gray Wins Leading Place

With Bright Accessories Carries Off Honors

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

IT IS a rich banquet that the Parisian dressmakers have spread for the spring fiesta—rich and "tasty," to use the old New England expression. While there is no fundamental change in the mode, skirt lengths remaining as they were, waistlines neither appreciably higher or lower and the slimness of the silhouette holding its own, there are all sorts of new ideas in the sleeve, the neck, the cut of the skirt and in the wealth of fine handwork, embroidery, knitting, crocheting, fagoting and appliqué, as well as in the use of the new materials which the French manufacturers have created for the new season, all of which give interest to the spring collections.

A "dark horse" quite unexpectedly made its appearance among the spring colors, for while the manufacturers were predicting a great revival of navy blue for the street costume, steel gray, which, in America, used to be called "battleship gray," has walked quietly in and carried off the honors. In nearly every one of the leading houses one sees the tailored frock, suit and topcoat, in tweed, men's suiting, jersey and in the soft woolens and tricots.

Excellent Background

It is an extremely practical color and one which makes an excellent background for all sorts of gay accessories, such as scarves, belts, buttons and bags. Navy blue is also prominent, in fact more in evidence than it has been for several years. Black is always a leader in the color brigade, especially for French women, and this year it is being worn more than usual in England.

There has been a decided revival of beige, especially the light, neutral tint known as "oatmeal." Brown and green, both the bright grass green and jade, are used for sport and street frocks, but lacquer red, which has been a prime favorite for so long is relegated to the "also ran" class, although it is still used by Mme. Lanvin and one or two other designers for the evening gown and everywhere there are belts and buttons and scarves in this bright color used to brighten the gray or navy costume. Purple and violet are favorite colors for the dressier costume for the afternoon and evening and bright French blue, which the French call "Royal," is featured for the evening costume by several of the houses.

Among Spring Materials

Among the spring materials, jersey, either in fine wool or in a shiny silk, which has the appearance of satin, is in high favor for both day and evening. Lesur's fine wool called "Tortax" is a prime favorite and Rodier's light-weight duveteen and his hand-spun, hand-woven "Manyfil" are having a deserved success. Crepe satin and all the new mat silk crepes in both plain and printed designs are used for costumes for the summer while taffeta, organza, tulle, silk crepes, satin, lace, organdie and chiffon are the materials most in vogue for the evening gown.

Linen and cotton and piqué are featured in every collection, in fact the "Moy gashal" Irish linens are one of the outstanding successes of the season. Not only is this used for the summer frock and tailored suit and for beach costumes, but coats and jackets either in plain white or in white with a dainty printed floral design are worn with all-black woolen frocks. Creed, the tailor, is employing a new material which is a combination of linen and wool for his spring tailored suits, finding that it keeps its shape quite as well as an all-wool material and has the advantage of being cooler.

I wrote you of the quaint animal and landscape designs in the new printed crepes, but the collections have brought forth even more amusing conceits. In one collection, that of the Maison Ardanse, there are frocks in printed tulle in a design of faintly colored postage-stamps, in chiffon bearing a plan of the City of Paris, and one in a design of crossed scissors, all of which are surprisingly attractive. This same house is showing a frock of chiffon perfumed with a faint, elusive scent which is most agreeable in a crowded salon. The thrill of the Ardanse collection, however, is provided by two gowns of a phosphorescent material, one black and the other white which are first shown in utter darkness, all the lights having been extinguished. The two ghostlike figures, move about in the shadows, faintly luminous and decidedly eerie—a grand idea for Halloween!

Novelty of the Season

A novelty of the season is the use of the gay, Tyrolean material (which is first cousin to our old-fashioned challie). Chanel is showing a charming evening gown of this material in vivid green with a bright floral design and other houses are using the same material for summer frocks, blouses, beach costumes and scarves.

Lace tops the list of materials for the new evening gown, followed by the new, soft taffetas, crepe satins and printed organzas and chiffons. Little "bob-tail" jackets of taffeta are the favorite evening wrap for the spring and summer, although the long cape of georgette or crepe satin is also shown.

Tailored coats and jackets and street frocks are broad in the shoulders, though not exaggeratedly so. The photograph of the tailored frock by Chanel gives a good idea of this effect, which, in this case, is gained by the yoke which covers the shoulders. The same effect is often achieved by a series of upstanding tucks at the top of the sleeve. In the photograph of the Creed topcoat, you will see that the tucks at the front of the sleeve give this broad effect.

Bell Skirts and Petticoats

A great deal of liberty is taken with the skirts which vary from the tight, plain, tailored type to the full "peasant" style which Mainbocher is using for the street costume. Here is indeed a novelty—a skirt reaching halfway between the knee and the ankle, laid in pleats at the waist, exactly like the costume of the French peasant. A white blouse and a bolero, or a tightly fitted jacket with a full basque at the back, goes with this and—oh yes, one must not forget the petticoat of taffeta or fine white muslin which is worn underneath. Madame Schiaparelli has revived the "bell skirt" for both afternoon and evening frocks.

Pleated godets are placed at the front or sides of skirts of tailored suits and frocks, set, as a rule, very low. And speaking of pleating—this is one of the most astonishing revivals of the season. Plissé skirts, plissé blouses, plissé sleeves, plissé jabots, plissé panels in the skirts of day and evening frocks, plissé capes and plissé jackets, plissé sashes—well, there is just no end to the uses of accordion pleating. A new idea is the diagonal pleating used by Molyneux and other designers for the long evening cape of chiffon, georgette or soft satin and for panels and sashes for the evening frock.

The sleeves of daytime frocks, as a rule, are short, reaching to the elbow or just above it. A favorite fashion is the rather tight sleeve which has the appearance of having been puffed up to just above the elbow (the dressmakers call it "the washerwoman sleeve"). Puffs are popular, one long puff reaching to the elbow, two short puffs (reflecting the Flemish influence) or a short puff at the top of a tight elbow sleeve, all of which tend to broaden the shoulder line. The kimono sleeve reaching just below the elbow is also used on afternoon frocks of soft silk or woolen materials. This is the favorite of Molyneux, who used it on all types of frocks and for the loose jackets and long coats worn with them.

Courtesy of Henry Creed & Co.; Luigi Diaz; Lipnitzi Photo; Dorvyne Studio

Left—Creed Has Designed This Comfy Topcoat in Gray Homespun for the Spring Motor Trip. The Wide Revers, Belt and Front Are Hand-Stitched With Brown Leather, and a Brown Leather Buckle Fastens the Belt. Center — Dark Plum-Colored Net With Chenille Dots Is Used by Marjorie Dunton for This Very Practical Evening Costume. This May Be Worn for Any Evening Festivity, for With the Little Cape It Is Ideal for Dinner, Theater or Cinema, and Without It One Has a Full-Fledged Evening Gown. Below—Trig and Smart Is This Tailored Frock in Beige Jersey, With Its Tucked Yoke and Long Sleeves. Brown Buttons and a Wide Brown Leather Belt With Beige Stitching and Decoration, a Perky Bow of White Piqué at the Neck and Little White Piqué Undersleeves, and, to Crown It All, the Saucy Sailor Hat of Beige Straw With a Wide Brown Band and Buttons. Frock and Hat Designed by Mlle. Chanel

Home Sewing for March

Plenty of Blouses to Vary the Spring Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

HOME sewing at this time of year should be so planned as not only to meet the present wardrobe needs of the family, but to have a "carry-on" quality for several months to come. With a "suit season" to be planned for, the practical home dressmaker cannot do better than to make a plentiful supply of blouses for the various members of the family. If materials, colors and models are wisely chosen to meet individual requirements, each of these separate units will fill an important niche in the wearer's wardrobe. Not only will a becoming, up-to-date blouse be welcome for under-the-coat wear at the moment, but it can go right along into spring usefulness. Such easily made garments are a joy to the home dressmaker, as they bring happy results for little labor and expense, often requiring no new pattern and being made from short lengths of fabrics already at hand.

The 1936 Model

The 1936 model blouses have interesting points of novelty that are easily copied and may be used either to rejuvenate a partly worn garment or serve as the basis for an entirely new blouse. A careful observer, with a blouse-making campaign before her, will be quick to see that it is often merely a case of new details for old, which brings about the desired difference. One soon learns what details to watch for at the beginning of a new season and even an inexperienced seamstress, who is observing, can educate herself to copy the trick of dart-fitting, peplum fullness, pocket placement, button arrangement and other features embodied in the latest blouses.

Three Classes

In a general way the 1936 model blouses may be divided into three classes, each of which is capable of almost unlimited change in detail to make it becoming to the figure of the wearer. There is, of course, the old standby still popular as the "shirt waist" which has recently been amusingly copied in rich fabrics suited even to late afternoon wear. Lovely new models, in delicate tints and materials, often made entirely by hand, will be much in evidence under the new spring jacket suits. This is an excellent way to utilize leftovers of summer dresses, either plain or printed, as the amount of material required is small and innumerable piecings can be concealed under tucks and ornamental seamings.

For those whose figure is not suited to girlish severity of outline, there is the peplum blouse extending below the waist, which may be narrowly belted or the peplum extension may be merely top-stitched to the blouse at the most becoming waistline, and a belt entirely omitted. This model is a favorite compromise, especially as the peplum may be a detachable affair, so that its wearing is optional. There is also the possibility of quick change in the appearance of one's costume, for several detachable peplums may be made for the same blouse, these differing in length, fullness, pockets and other details. Often the peplum is slit on each side and again at the center of the back. It is claimed that these slashes overcome the sometimes flat, broad look given to one's figure by the unbroken edge of the usual peplum. The line of adjustment for these detachable peplums may be held firmly by a few snaps, and, if necessary the joining concealed by a fabric-covered cord or piping, if a narrow belt is not becoming. When a peplum is not attached, the same blouse can be worn as a tuck-in.

A third model is more like a brief jacket or blouse and is often mentioned in fashion notes as a "basque blouse," which name very descriptively gives the picture of this jaunty little garment promised increasing favor for many months to come. This type of blouse is nipped in at the waistline, both back and front, giving what is known as the "figure defining" contour, which is among the novelties of this season's blouses. The feature of dart-fitting is sometimes made a feature of the garment, the darts being taken up on the right side and neatly top-stitched on the outside. Where this is done, similar stitched dart tucks are used at neckline, armhole, or wherever there is fullness that can be ornamentally disposed of in this way. A variation of this new detail is to have the dart tucks radiate from neckline and armhole like the spokes of a wheel.

To emphasize the slim waistline, the lower edge of the basque flares slightly and often shows fullness by means of inlaid pleats just below the waistline at the back. The fronts close with three or four buttons, leaving sufficient space at the neck for the popular "filled-in" effect—whether ascot scarf or triangular kerchief. As these basque blouses are recommended for outdoor wear, either with or without a spring jacket, they are featured in dark-grounded prints matching in color the separate skirt with which they are most likely to be worn. The printed design is usually of contrasting color, widely spaced, and of a small, geometric pattern, detached flower or dot. The practical woman, who does her own and her children's sewing, will at once see the possibilities of using a black or navy print dress from last year as a blouse, in combination with a separate skirt matching the ground of the print. There is almost always a polka dotted or figured print in the family wardrobe waiting to be used and now is the time to look over one's blouse-making sets and put them all to good use.

HELENA JUDSON

Fashion Group Flashes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

ATTENTION was drawn to the reflective character of fashions—that is, to their proneness to mirror the events shining most brightly in the social and cultural world of the moment—by Miss Tobe, fashion analyst and forecaster, at a recent luncheon of the Fashion Group. Miss Tobe called attention to the manner in which color is being influenced by the great art exhibitions; silhouettes by historical plays; and fabrics and accessories by those political events which bring strongly into our vision certain countries and peoples.

English Influence

Miss Elizabeth Adams of L. Bamberger & Co., predicted that England would exert an increasing influence over casual styles in clothes because of her skill with tailored modes, a skill which Edward VIII would be likely to promote in view of his great interest in business.

Miss Wilhella Cushman of Harper's Bazaar presented some models to illustrate the current Paris styles. Among them was Schiaperelli's spring coat, whose silhouette is exerting a determining influence on coats in general. It is built with a high waist, broad shoulders and a yoke, buttons straight up to the neck and is collarless. Its buttons are leather, carved to the likeness of birds.

She exhibited also two types of sweater, one doublebreasted and shaped like a man's jacket and the other a cardigan, both with extended shoulders.

She announced the return to favor of the lounging pajama and showed a handsome tailored model by Molyneux.

White Net for Evening

An evening frock of white net by Mainbocher was interestingly trimmed on one side of the bodice and one sleeve with appliquéd flower motifs in nosegay colors.

Miss Emmy Ives of Vogue discussed waistlines and said that the majority in the Paris openings were normal, but they could be placed to suit the taste and figure of the wearer. Deep yokes, she stated, were sometimes used to give a short-waisted effect without actually committing the dress to this style. She showed sketches from the important studios of full-skirted tunics with tight bodices, which are an important silhouette.

Julia Coburn of the Ladies' Home Journal, reporting the clothes worn on cruises by smart people, pronounced the styles simple, sensible, and classic. On the promenade decks no beach clothes were worn and even the culotte skirt waited for shore leave. The tailored dress, she said, was less often this year of the shirt-waist type and was likely to be a little softer. The feminine frock of flowered prints, she stated, was making itself felt. What everybody seemed to lack was a suitable tailored robe of an absorbent material to wear in going to the pool and returning.

H. J. K.

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

The following are two favorite recipes of my family:

Cheese-Nut Roast

Put through meat chopper twice
3 cups bread-crumbs (brown bread in oven first)
1 cup walnuts
1 can peas (drained)
1 large Spanish onion
Bunch parsley. Add
1 cup grated cheese
1 small teaspoon poultry dressing
Salt
Pepper
2 eggs, well beaten. Mix well, it may be necessary to use hands for this, and press into buttered baking dish, dotting butter in between layers of the mixture, and on top. Bake about ½ to ¾ hour in moderate oven (350° Fahrenheit).

This loaf is nice served hot with any vegetable and brown gravy, made by browning a good lump of butter in frying pan, thickening with flour, and adding any vegetable juice or water. It is equally delicious cold.

Orange Marshmallow Soufflé

Quarter
½ pound marshmallows. Add
¾ cup hot orange juice, and
Grated rind of one orange. Stir, then let stand overnight or until the mixture has thickened like jelly. Whip
1 cup of cream until stiff, then fold into the marshmallow mixture. Put in sherbet glasses and let stand in the refrigerator until ready to use. It is best if allowed to stand for about six hours. This amount serves six.

(Mrs.) R. L. S.

To Mend Fine Linens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN MANY homes a beautiful tablecloth, scarf or some dainty garment may be laid aside because a hole has been discovered, and we feel unequal to the patching that would make these articles useful again.

Whether the offending hole has been torn, burned or is the result of wear, there are a number of ways to apply a patch which will never advertise the fact that it covers a hole. Expert needlewomen use several methods, each of which, properly applied, results in a patch which makes it possible to use these articles for the finest occasions rather than discarding them, or feeling one must use them for every day.

Perhaps the method most suitable for plain fabrics, and which insures strength as well, is applied by cutting a square around the hole, cutting this large enough to eliminate all weak threads. Sides of the square should be exactly even so that the threads, both ways of the weave, are parallel to the edges of the hole.

Next cut the patch of matching material on exact threads and several inches larger than the hole to be mended. Then fringe the patching material on all sides until the center is just the size of the hole to be patched. Place the patch in position. It is now ready to be woven in place. Thread each thread of the fringed edges into a fine needle, one at a time, working well out into the material to hold the patch securely. You will be delighted with the result!

Hemstitched patch insets make a distinctive patch. This type really seems to be an ornament rather than a darn. To do this, pull threads on four sides, as for ordinary hemstitching and well away from the edges of the damaged place, making the outline square or oblong as desired. Cut a patch of the same shape slightly larger than the inside outline of the pulled threads. Turn edges under to fit and baste in place. Then proceed as in hemstitching.

It may be necessary to make another false patch on the article to properly balance the decorative patch—just for the sake of appearances. Colored insets applied in this way may add a note of newness to an old article. If the cloth is of heavily embroidered material, a tiny flower or design, similar to the pattern used will successfully conceal a patch.

A little time, and plenty of patience will return many articles to usefulness.

Shared by Our Homemakers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps nothing of modern invention has filled so many useful purposes as has the ever-popular cellophane. A new and delightful use for it is found in covering books. Since it is to be had in all the lovely colors, and is so reasonably priced, it makes a most satisfactory all-round material for protecting our school books, as well as those used at home. The library shelves may be made a veritable rainbow of color by this method and the books, if old and shabby, may be renewed; and if new, may be protected by these gay covers.

The titles are easily readable through the cover and the method has everything to its advantage. Try it on some of your books and see if you are not pleased. Perhaps you can save enough cellophane wrappings from some of your recent purchases. If so, this will be enough to try out. Then if you like the effect, get some gay colors and put in an evening with your books.

* * *

Spring sewing can be made easier by getting things in readiness for the one who is to do the sewing. I have found that a three-arm towel rack screwed to the sewing machine or window frame, close enough to be easily reached, gives a convenient place on which to hang the different parts of the work as one finishes them. Nothing is mislaid or mussed during the making.

A cornucopia made from a newspaper and pinned in a convenient place to receive the cuttings and ravelings saves much time in cleaning up afterward. It needs only to be folded up and put into the waste basket or fire.

Peaceful Penetration

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE notion that women to get ahead in business must actively compete with men is freshly proved false by the report of a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board, just released. Gains made by women in the business world have been chiefly in positions within their own province and not at the expense of male employment, states this report. The increase of women workers during the past 50 years has, it seems, come in the wake of technological improvements which developed new types of work and increased the demand for labor. Which might be interpreted as further indication that we women have a place of our own in the business world, after all,—a place that we can learn to fill without resorting to competition with our workaday "brothers."

If the business world is a limited area containing irrevocably only a given number of jobs, developments, and opportunities for expression, competition is as natural to it as to the ancient game of pussy-wants-a-corner. But both common sense and events in the past 50 years have shown us a far more encouraging picture. In fact, we dare believe it highly possible that in the years to come men and women, if led to work together, might make the business world infinitely richer and broader, opening up new jobs, new developments, new opportunities for individual and group expression. Competition of any sort springs from a sense of limitation. The child grabs a toy from another when there is intense feeling that there is only that one toy and only that one source of entertainment. The second child suddenly bends his energy toward holding his prize tightly. As a result neither is free to look about and to develop new fields of activity that might indeed be more interesting and delightful to both.

* * *

Not that women need turn away from every seat now held by men. That again is but a sharp awareness of competition—in reverse, one might say, yet none the less sharp. But substitute for competition between women and men a genuine co-operation in business, and it is safe to say that in many cases where the seat is filled better by a woman, men themselves will move along to other newly revealed work. On the other hand, new work will continue to make room for the varied talents of both. Look at the clerkships, typing and stenographic work in the United States. Look at the telephone switchboards.

The places truly won by women in the business world have not, I venture to say, been won by trying to be mannish or to provide the same qualities and abilities as men. The telephone company's recorded experience would in fact indicate the contrary. Women are said to have brought to the switchboard job, qualities of exceptional patience with others, endurance in the face of routine, attention to detail, sweet voiced "phone personality," and other characteristics widely noted as a result of woman's specialized experience down the years. It is, to me, significant that men are not slow to accept a fact that women are honestly fitted for a certain work, even though that work was once done by men. Result: harmonious. "That job is particularly suited to women's abilities," is very different from "Those women think they can do us out of that type of work. We'll show them that their place is in the home."

* * *

Striving against brothers in business may be received as subtle flattery by the male, but I am convinced that history will reveal it as one of the most serious and far-reaching obstacles to the progress of women we have had to overcome. The reason is that woman's competing with men has pitted men and women against each other. It has hardened men against women's taking a natural and normal part in business affairs. A man, faced with the striving attitude in a woman, suddenly and intensely considers the entire business world his own. (As does the child with his toy.)

Competition is an animal instinct and brings results in kind. Between men and women it has been going on for many years and may be seen reflected in countless ways—from jobs to jokes. But if each one of us can win the confidence of our immediate masculine associates to an honest conviction that we are not competing but actively co-operating and contributing; it will do much to ease the tension in individual offices, stores, factories, and to pave the way for a more effective participation of women in business in the future. This, it seems to me, is a logical first step.

I am frequently asked to state my own explanation of why able women are still excluded all too much from executive positions, governing boards, positions as heads of departments. I feel that it is partly because women have not proved themselves truly able in sufficient numbers to win through by a sheer weight of numbers. I feel that it is partly also, because there is a resistance in the male against a woman's taking a "man's place," and women have not melted this resistance with well-thought-out motives as well as acts. The thing, then, I feel most important is not that a woman has or has not the right to take a "man's place," but that every woman convince herself and the men she works with, that there is genuine need for a "woman's place"—and, by "convince" I mean not by verbal argument but by daily living.

* * *

Women who see and are trying to bring out this idea in everyday experience are faced with handicaps provided by those women who must act, dress, smoke and drink as do men of whom they are conscious merely as a sex. A further handicap is provided by those women who exaggerate a sex femininity in order to win the approval of the sort of man who would rather feel superior to women and baby them than co-operate with them. "Feminine" is here interpreted as illogical, inexperienced, impulsive, and "charmingly" irresponsible. For such women, a responsible man sees no place in the world of business affairs. And we all suspect he is right!

Anything worth winning, however, is won in the face of handicaps, and usually the worst handicap is, as in this case, the "house divided against itself." We can glance down the years and rejoice that the normal, responsible, womanly woman is steadily winning through. As for competition, so prevalent in business, in political and social affairs, and in nations—is it not heartening that already it is being recognized as a serious obstacle to world progress? The more opportunity is ours, therefore, that in recognizing and substituting for it the practical ideal of co-operation, we will further the progress not only of women but of the world.

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Bruin Sale Within a Week—Hitting Pitchers for Bees—Tigers at Garden Tonight

McKechnie Stresses Batting for Pitchers

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 4—"I believe in giving my pitchers as much batting practice as possible," said Bill McKechnie, after he had put his Boston Bees through a hot workout at Waterfront Park. "The pitchers who can step up to that plate and punch out base hits occasionally, are mighty handy fellows to have around. Too often a manager concentrates getting his pitchers in shape to pitch, but forgets all about sharpening up their batting eyes."

Manager McKechnie had his squad in batting practice as early as last Saturday, only the third day out. The squad included about 16 pitchers at the time and every man made at least one trip to the batting cage. The boys have been hitting ever since.

"There are some pretty fair hittin' pitchers on this Boston club," continued the Bees' pilot as he lay stretched out on a clubhouse bench, the perspiration rolling off his face. "In fact there always have been as long as I've been around here.

"Bob Smith, Ben Cantwell, Bobby Reis, Danny MacFayden and Ray Benge can hit them. Give Bob Brown a ball shoulder high and he will push the outfielders back. Johnny Babich was a hard hitter when he was out on the coast and may start connecting in this league at any time. Al Blanche stands up to that plate as if he knows what it's all about. He was quite a hitter in semipro ranks."

* * *

Training camp echoes . . . Bill McKechnie will give his boys two workouts a day as long as the weather continues to be ideal, or until his pitchers get into shape . . . Jim Chaplin reminds you of Harry Heilmann, the old Detroit outfielder . . . But Jim doesn't hit like Harry . . . Al Blanche is perhaps the most serious worker in the Bees' camp . . . Al jumped around in semipro baseball for about five years before he was given a trial last season . . . He is older than most rookies and is smart enough to know that it is now or never . . . Those fellows who said Ed Moriarty was slow were all wrong . . . There are only four men in camp who can beat him at 100 yards.

They are advising Al Simmons, the new Detroit outfielder, to swing a lighter bat . . . The reason is that Al isn't as active as he used to be and that big war club is getting heavy . . . Giving Al Simmons any sort of advice on hitting sounds funny . . . The Cleveland Indians are still looking for a catcher who can stay in behind that bat for about 130 games . . . Manager Steve O'Neill has five young men wearing big mitts at New Orleans . . . At the pace they are going, the Bees will probably be playing inter-club games by the first of next week, or possibly as early as Saturday.

What do the Bees do after practice? . . . Moriarty, Blanche and Jim McCloskey usually head for the moving pictures . . . Fletcher and Ray Mueller like to hear the billiards click . . . Howie Meyers and Buddy Lewis will take a walk any time . . . Benge, Babich and Bob Smith are the most prominent rocking chair sitters . . . Most of the boys find time for bridge in the evening.

Two Boston Cubs Up With Leaders

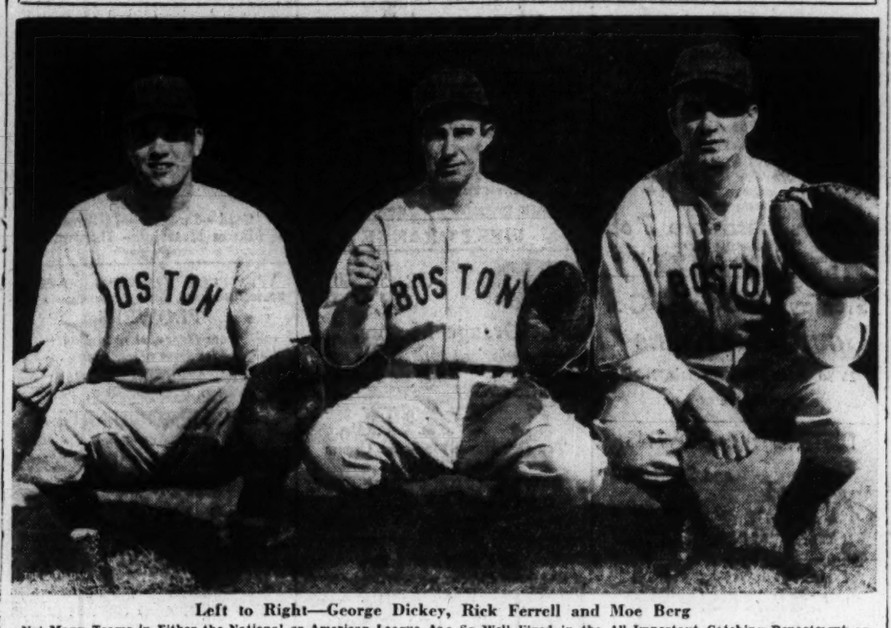
Since the players of the defending championship team, the Boston Cubs, have been absent from the list of leading Canadian-American Hockey League scorers most of the season, it is now news that two of the Cubs have gained places. Three weeks ago little Bobby Bauer, right winger, vaulted among the leaders, but dropped the next week with Ray Getliffe, shifty center, replacing him. This week both Bauer and Getliffe have squeezed in.

With the race for playoff positions tightening it might be well to call attention to the Boston at Providence game, Wednesday, Jan. 29, thrown out by President Art Ross. This game is to be replayed if at the end of the season one of the teams involved can, by winning the game, qualify for the playoffs. Thus Boston has five more games to play as a part of the regular schedule and a possible additional game as above referred to.

The following changes in the schedule have been made: Boston at New Haven tonight instead of March 18; Providence at Boston tomorrow night instead of March 19 and New Haven at Boston March 19 instead of tomorrow night. The leading scorers:

Player	Team	Gls	Assts	Pts
L. Jackson, New Haven		15	25	40
Kirk, Philadelphia		18	21	39
Cox, Philadelphia		17	18	35
Jerwa, New Haven		17	17	34
McManus, Philadelphia		19	12	31
Saunders, Springfield		14	16	30
Forslund, New Haven		15	14	29
Toupin, Springfield		15	13	28
Raymond, Springfield		4	23	27
LaFrance, Springfield		12	15	27
Getliffe, Boston		15	12	27
Jack, Springfield		10	15	25
Bauer, Boston		13	12	25
N. Colville, Philadelphia		12	13	25

Catcher Problem Settled for Red Sox



Left to Right—George Dickey, Rick Ferrell and Moe Berg

Not Many Teams in Either the National or American League Are So Well Fixed in the All-Important Catching Department as Are the Boston Red Sox. Young Dickey Is a Brother of the New York Yankee Catcher, While Ferrell and Berg Are Veterans of Valuable Experience

Bruin Sale Within a Week

IT WOULD seem a most inappropriate time to uncover the possible sale of the Boston Bruins. They are in the midst of a thrilling struggle to make the playoffs, and fans and players alike are concentrating on that, and that only. Nevertheless, the possible sale of the club, mentioned in these columns Monday, is not only impending, it is "hot."

Within a week something on this very subject may come to the surface. A sale may even go through. Of course, much depends upon whether it is deemed advisable to reveal the situation at this time or not. First, the price must be satisfactory. Then it is possible, in lieu of the present race, that the sale might go through and not be announced, or subject to the end of the season. Again, parties interested may not reach an agreement and no announcement come forth.

However, within a week, some sort of decision is expected.

Short Shots on Sports

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 4 (AP)—Around and about the Grapefruit League: Bill Doak, the old Cardinal pitcher, is a golf pro at a Bradenton club . . . Bill has a 14-year-old son, Bobby, who can go around the course in par or less like nobody's business . . . Al Simmons is getting good results from a lighter bat over at Lakeland . . . Boston baseball writers can't get used to calling the Braves 'Bees' to save their life . . . Kid Elberfeld, who started all this baseball school business, has opened another one—in Atlanta.

* * *

Jimmy Foxx says the short left field fence in Boston should be right down his alley . . . A statistician reports Jimmy's 10-year average at Fenway Park is just .188 . . . You pay your money and you take your choice . . . Just like Tom Yawkey did . . . Bobby Jones has gone back to Atlanta after burning up the Florida courses . . . Watch him in the invitation tournament at Augusta next month . . . Sam Narron, Cardinal catcher, is the only baseball school graduate with a major league team . . . He's a product of the Ray Doan method at Hot Springs . . . Dizzy Dean's home at Bradenton remains boarded up. . . .

* * *

Jimmy Foxx can drive a golf ball almost as far as he can clout the horsehide . . . But his work falls off as he nears the greens . . . Cardinal twirlers have started curving them . . . Never saw a team better advanced with less than 10 days of training . . . Frankie Frisch says the weather and hard work did it . . . The first thing Johnny Marcum did on reaching the Red Sox camp was head for the dining room and call for a "mess of grits" . . . Pepper Martin is a "big shot" with the kids at Bradenton . . . They've formed their "Pepper Martin Clubs" and turn out in full force each Saturday to whoop things up . . . The Cardinals have two Moores, two Martins, and two Browns in camp.

* * *

When good old Josh Cody arrived to take charge as head coach at Florida he learned Ed McCollum, Tallahassee High end and one of the greatest scholastic gridders to come out of Florida in years, is going to Duke . . . Business is terrific all over the State . . . You don't dare go from one town to another without wiring ahead for rooms.

N. E. Duckpin Bowling

TAUNTON, Mass., March 4 (AP)—The New England Duckpin Bowling Association, through its secretary-treasurer, Charles R. Peel, announced today its annual tournament would be held in Providence, R. I., May 7-16. Events will include those for five-man teams, doubles, singles and a booster division for teams whose average is under 1600. The committee in charge includes: Peel, Irving Ellison of New Britain, Conn., James Ross of Lawrence and James Began of Pawtucket, R. I.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	25	3	13	125	80	53
Providence	19	4	13	92	106	42
Boston	17	4	21	119	121	38
New Haven	17	3	21	112	132	37
Springfield	15	4	22	109	117	34

Result March 3

Springfield 5, Philadelphia 2.

American Hockey Association

St. Paul 3, Kansas City 1.
Wichita 1, St. Louis 0.

Drastic Action Against Rough Hockey Adopted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—The first drastic move by the National Hockey League board of governors to curb the danger of rough hockey was taken at the league meeting in the Hotel Commodore here yesterday. A ruling to mete out severe penalties to players who swing their sticks at each other has been adopted. A fine of $100 will be assessed to such action while a $50 cost will be charged against players who leave their bench to take part in any rumpus on the ice.

The governors also made a decision to change the play-off system. The new plan concerns survivors of second and third-place rounds competing for the right to play the first-place winner.

As in the past, teams finishing first in their respective divisions will meet in a three-out-of-five-game series, while the second-place teams will clash in a home-and-home, two-game, total-goal affair, as will the third-place winners.

This year, however, those teams winning in the second and third-place elimination will meet in a two-out-of-three-game series, rather than the heretofore two-game total affair. Then, as usual, the winner will meet the first-place finalist in a three-out-of-five-game series.

All three sections of the play-off will start on March 24. The league champion competition will continue March 26, 28 or 29 and 31. The second and third-place teams will finish their series on March 26. As in the past, the first game of each of these series will go 60 minutes and no longer, even though the score is tied at the end of that time. However, in the second game the teams will play to a sudden "death-death"—that is, until one has a greater aggregate score than the other.

The semifinals will open on the 28th or 29th, and the Stanley Cup round will get under way on April 2.

Hockey Briefs

BRUINS and Rangers went through 70 minutes of hard hockey last night and failed to change the situation between them for a playoff place. Bruins tied with Maroons and Rangers tied with Toronto. If this stirring chase continues, it will wind up Sunday night, March 22, in Boston, when Rangers and Bruins close the regular schedule.

* * *

It would be a distinct advantage if one or the other could clinch a place. At the present pace they are traveling, the eventual winner will be so worn trying to earn the right that little or no reserve will be left for the beginning of the playoff.

* * *

Glad to see the N. H. L. taking definite action to curb the faulty practice of players swinging sticks. The newly adopted ruling of $100 for that offense would seem to be an automatic one and relieve the referee of inflicting a fine. If a player is sent off for so doing, the fine cannot fail to follow.

* * *

The $50 fine for leaving the bench to join in a rumpus may put something of a quietus on some of the near riots which have taken place in the past. The league would have coined a tidy sum, the way players have left the bench in the past.

* * *

Jack Portland returns to the Boston Cubs for the game at New Haven tonight. He filled in last night with the Bruins in place of the injured Babe Siebert. Fred Hitchman, Cub manager, looked so forlorn that the Bruins sent the rangy Portland back to appease him.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	21	7	11	98	70	49
Chicago	20	6	15	80	74	46
Rangers	15	11	16	78	88	41
Boston	18	4	19	79	74	40

Canadian Division

Toronto	19	5	16	101	92	43
Montreal	17	8	16	97	97	42
Americans	13	7	21	96	102	33
Canadiens	11	10	20	75	98	32

Results March 3

Toronto 0, Rangers 0 (overtime).
Canadiens 3, Americans 1.
Boston 3, Montreal 3 (overtime).

As Usual, No Action

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—The board of governors of the National Hockey League today elected to take no action in connection with the near riot in Sunday's game at Detroit between the Red Wings and Montreal Canadiens.

Princeton Tiger Ready for Fray With Crimson Six

Lineup for Tonight's Hockey Game at Garden

Harvard		Princeton
Carr, rw		w, Willis
Ford, c		c, Savage
Moseley, lw		w, Lawson
J. Roberts, rd		d, Holsapple
Cladin, ld		d, Burke
Emerson, g		g, Gregory

Harvard Alternates—G. Roberts, Cutter, Mechem, Dewey, Hallowell, Hovenanian, Allen, Brown, Waldinger. Princeton Alternates—Sylvester, Barrett, Bissell, Stonington, Potter, Woodhull, Govey, Craig, Cook, Nicoll, Thompson.

A Princeton Tiger hockey team, crept stealthily into Boston this afternoon with eyes focused on the Boston Garden, where they will snap back at a cocky Harvard sextet which trounced them 8-0 last Saturday night at the Boston Arena.

This game will be the playoff of their tie home and home series. Although the outcome of the clash tonight will not count in the league standing, a Crimson victory will greatly enhance Harvard's drive for the Quadrangular League title. Only in the event that these two teams are tied at the completion of the league series will this game affect the standing.

Crimson rooters are backing their team 100 per cent for a Harvard victory over the Tiger tonight. Many are confident because of a long-standing tradition that Princeton has never been able to take a "rubber" game from Harvard. And this, no less, dates back for 22 seasons.

The Crimson pucksters are looking forward to the game tonight because it will whet their appetites for their encounter with Yale next Saturday night. If the Crimson can snare the Bulldog at New Haven and Princeton can measure the Hanover Indian at New Jersey on the same night, Harvard will gain undisputed possession of the league title.

Harvard will present three of the strongest forward lines in its history for this game in Capt. Freddie Moseley, George Ford and Louis Carr on the first line—the crack sophomore line of George Roberts, Johnny Mechem and Ed Cutter, and a third line that showed plenty of scoring power last Saturday night of Al Dewey, Mike Hovenanian and Ben Hallowell.

But there is a gleam in that Tiger eye which those Harvard skaters must look out for. Coach Dick Vaughn's charges are out to break the Crimson's winning streak of four straight, and it looks like the battle of the college hockey season when these teams face off.

Sporting Around the Hub

Tommy Gorman Takes Chances

MANAGER TOMMY GORMAN of the Montreal Maroons expects Lorne Chabot, former Chicago goalie, to be the deciding factor in Maroons retaining their world hockey championship. "His steadiness will win the championship for us," he said last night, after the three-all tie with the Boston Bruins at the Garden.

It was Chabot's first appearance in the Garden since last year with Chicago. He was injured just before the present season and, when Mike Karakas filled in so capably, the Hawks sold Chabot to Canadiens last month and he was traded to Maroons. While the Gorman team was doing nicely with Bill Beveridge in the net, Tommy immediately inserted the inactive Chabot and benched Beveridge.

Criticism Held Back

The move looked faulty on the surface. Opposing teams began scoring against Chabot and the team hit a slump which cost first place. Knowing Tommy Gorman and his smart hockey in the past, held back criticism. Last night he declared himself. While he knew the risk of Chabot not being at his best after so much inactivity, Gorman decided to take the long chance to get the big fellow ready for the playoffs.

"He is not playing his usual game, but he will be by the time the playoffs arrive and the value of his experience and steadiness at that time warrants chancing him in there now," the Maroon manager declared. Chabot himself admitted he does not feel right out there yet. "My timing is off, but I'll be all right soon," he said following greetings. Later conversation with Tiny Thompson, Bruin goalie, on his same matter found more siding with the radical move by Tommy Gorman.

Courage

One of the standout features of the success of Tommy Gorman in hockey has been his courage to take chances. He has piloted more Stanley Cup champions than any active manager in the game today. He never played hockey, but he has acquired a knowledge of handling players, bench duty, and has a flare for genius and ingenuity that covers and offsets the fact that he was not a great player.

* * *

Here and There

Track teams of the Boston, Newton and Brockton Y. M. C. A.'s will engage in a triangular meet at the Huntington Avenue Branch Building tonight at 7:30 . . . One of the brightest peaks of each sport year is the skating carnival every March by the Skating Club of Boston . . . This year the carnival—"Hollywood on Skates"—will be presented at the Boston Arena on two evenings, March 20 and 21 . . . Persons planning to see the ice spectacle would do well to get their tickets early . . . Last year the show jammed the Arena, and at the last performance people begged to stand, sit on the stairs or do anything if they could only be admitted. . . .

This year's event will be modern and reflective of the times since it is to have such numbers as "The March of Time," "Silly Symphonies," a chorus of soldiers, and the return of the heroes and heroines of the Winter Olympic Games, "The Great Waltz" and many other features.

* * *

Vermont Governor Accepts

Announcement has been made from the executive offices of the New England Canoe Racing Association, Inc., 172 Lincoln Street, Boston, that Gov. Charles M. Smith of Vermont has accepted an honorary membership in the N. E. C. R. A. . . . Governor Smith's name goes on the honorary roster, which already includes those of Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine; Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire; Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut and Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts. . . .

The N. E. C. R. A., with quarters and facilities at Auburndale, Mass., is the only organization sponsoring the sport of canvas canoe racing and kindred activities in the East, and has classes of membership embracing children from 12 to 18 years of age, and women as well as men. . . . Twenty-nine candidates for the Tufts lacrosse team have reported to Coach Earl Littleton. . . . They will work out in the Cousens Gym until weather permits outside practice . . . Mel Taube, coach of the Massachusetts State basketball team, brings his charges to Medford for a game with Tufts' quintet tonight . . . Taube will soon leave New England coaching ranks to return to his alma mater, Purdue.

* * *

New Vaulting Pole

A new type of pole for use during spring workouts has been received by pole vaulters at Massachusetts Technology . . . It is made of aluminum . . . Bob Bowie, M. I. T. field coach, is giving his charges plenty of practice with the new pole . . . One of the most promising vaulters is Luther Kites, a sophomore . . . The eight amateur teams in the Commercial Hockey League will close their season at the Arena on Friday night . . . The Boston Maroons and the Shawmut Indians will meet in a game which will decide the title . . . Other games: Boston Globe vs. Herald-Traveler; Owls vs. Spaulding Moss and Jackson-Curtis vs. Clarendon.

Huntington School has entered four swimmers—Eddie Wood, Fred Watson, John Prymak and George Pitts—in the national individual interscholastic championship meet to be held in the Columbia University pool in New York on Saturday . . . A squad of 35 Huskies answered the baseball call at Northeastern yesterday.

* * *

Sports Tonight

College Hockey—At Boston Garden, Princeton vs. Harvard, 8:30.
College Swimming—At University Club, Worcester Tech vs. Massachusetts Technology, 8.
College Basketball—At Medford, Massachusetts State vs. Tufts, 8.
Track Meet—At Boston Y, triangular games (Boston, Newton and Brockton Y. M. C. A.'s), 7:30.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	23	2	17	145	116	48
Buffalo	18	6	17	95	89	42
London	19	2	20	97	108	40
Rochester	14	2	22	92	105	30
Western Division						
Detroit	24	3	15	119	91	51
Cleveland	19	3	18	115	129	41
Windsor	15	9	16	110	138	31
Pittsburgh	15	1	22	110	138	31

Results March 3

Windsor 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Syracuse 3, London 2.
Buffalo 9, Rochester 0 (overtime).

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Russian Woman in United States Indoor Tennis

ONE of the features of the United States national men's and women's indoor lawn tennis championship which is being played at the Seventh Regiment Armory, New York City, was the appearance of Mme. Natasha Ignatenko. She is believed to have been the first woman of Russian birth ever to try for this championship title and her playing received more than the usual amount of attention. Previous to 1918, when she was forced to flee Russia on account of the Revolution, Mme. Ignatenko had shown considerable promise as a tennis player by winning several sectional junior championships in that country; but the Revolution changed her career until three years ago, when she again took up the game. Considering the fact that she was out of the game so many years, her playing is good and, although eliminated in the second round, she may have more success in the coming outdoor tournaments.

* * *

Richards Has Potential Champion

While Vincent Richards never won a United States outdoor lawn tennis singles championship title, he may yet have the pleasure of seeing a member of his family holding an American singles championship. And that person is his 10-year-old daughter Adriane. It is quite easy to believe that Richards would like to see his daughter take up tennis in a serious way, although he is said to hesitate about urging her to do it. It has always been Richards' contention that the woman who could learn to volley would be able to take the measure of the other women. We know of no one better able to teach a person how to volley than this selfsame Richards, who is a past master at this stroke. We are, therefore, most anxious to see his daughter Adriane practicing the game seriously under the coaching of her father, as this should be a combination that would develop a worthy successor to Mrs. Molla Bjursted Mallory, Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, Suzanne Lenglen, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and other famous women tennis players.

Wide World

Winston Guest

* * *

Indoor Polo Loses 10-Goal Player

It was only a short time ago that Thomas Hitchcock Jr., famous United States pony polo player, was returned to the 10-goal handicap rank, after having been demoted to nine for a year or so. Now we find the indoor game losing its only 10-goal player as Winston Guest is reduced to nine. Hitchcock was promoted because he showed such brilliant polo last fall, and he is now the only 10-goaler in the United States, while Guest has been demoted because his playing was not up to its usual standard last year. The 10-goal handicap is the highest rating recognized in the polo world, and it takes an exceptionally brilliant player to hold it for any length of time.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Albie Booth resigned as assistant football coach to Mal Stevens at New York University.

Three Years Ago—Yale won intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor track and field team championship for first time.

Five Years Ago—Clarence Clark won 36-hole Orlando open golf with 143.

Notes From Baseball Training Camps

By the Associated Press

CLEARWATER, Fla. — Casey Stengel is getting more exercise than his Dodgers it would seem. With more than 20 pitchers in camp, including rookies, Casey hit more than 400 grounders to them with a fungo bat, knocking down 20 for each one to field. This batting effort, along with his chatter, makes for a real afternoon's work.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Lou Gehrig was anxious to get the hickory in his hands at the Yankee training camp today to see if he could do a little better in the way of giving the ball a ride than he did yesterday. Steve Sundra made Lou miss five successive balls that would have been called strikes in any league yesterday.

LAKELAND — Alvin (General) Crowder is the first of the Tiger hurling staff to suffer wing trouble. The veteran in camp 10 pounds heavier kinked his arm while trying for a double play in a scrub game.

AVALON, Calif.—The Chicago Cubs today faced the opening of three days of intra-camp warfare. Manager Charlie Grimm named Fabian Kowalik and Roy Henshaw to pitch against the regulars. Bill Lee and Larry French will see action tomorrow.

PASADENA, Calif.—George Haas, veteran outfielder whose career appeared to be on the wane last season, has looked so good in training that he is expected to start the season in center field for the Chicago White Sox. He has been setting the pace in hitting drills.

FORT MYERS, Fla.—The Athletics planned their second intra-camp game today, with the "Reds" out for vengeance after their 11-to-0 defeat at the hands of the "Blues" yesterday. Higgins and Warstler still were holdouts and Wally Moses, reported signed, still had not shown up in camp.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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GET YOUR CHICKS from world's largest chick producers and save money; leading breeds hatching daily; big catalog free. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS PLEASANT HILL, MO.

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Formerly 7 years member Examining Corps U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; 20 years' experience; correspondence invited. 1214 E. Green St., Pasadena, Calif. Tel. Wake 6020.

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A. E. HANSON CO.
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WO 61128

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MEN and women wanted to take orders for beautiful silk lingerie, full fashioned silk hosiery and feather weight silk rainwear. You collect your own liberal commissions daily in advance. We make deliveries. Write for sample offer and full details.
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A Pleasant Place to Dine
Special Luncheon, 50c
Special Dinner, 75c
Sunday Dinners, 75c-$1.00
Music, Dancing from 6 P. M.
Also Visit Our Adjoining Cafeteria
214 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON
OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 25c-35c-45c
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-55c-65c
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CAMBRIDGE: 5A Central Square
BROCKTON: 135 Main Street
BOSTON: 252 Mass. Avenue
ALLSTON: 168 Harvard Avenue

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Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
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Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily
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Luncheon, 11:30-2 P. M., 50c, 85c
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8 minutes walk from Christian Science church
Full Course Luncheons, 50c
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No Liquor Served—Guenivere B. Caverly

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7 Course Dinner 75¢
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METROPOLITAN OPERA
(From the Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y.)
Monday, March 23
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REPERTOIRE
Mon. Eve.—TANNHAEUSER*
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Judging will be on basis of style and workmanship. Ask for details in the department. *Second Floor.*
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Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
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Famous for Delicious Foods

NOTHING great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—EMERSON.

Daily Features

TO DO wrong is to inflict the surest injury on our own peace.—CHANNING.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Various Kinds of Winds

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THE face of Mr. Scroggins was alight with information. Fib, the sparrow, who walked at one side of the venerable squirrel, looked expectantly at the face of his friend. Florrie, walking on the other side, stared ahead with her stare eye and winked profusely with her wink eye, which is the Florrian method of waiting for Scroggins information.

"There are various kinds of winds," said the illustrious squirrel.

Fib nodded. "Yes," he said. "Some winds carry you right along and you just hold out your wings and float. Other winds snatch at you as you fly and you have to work hard to get somewhere."

Scroggins looked at his young friend indulgently. "That all depends on which way you're going," he said. "Whether you want to go with the wind or against the wind."

Florrie winked and winked.

"What I mean," said Scroggins, pausing for a moment, leaning on his cane and looking with complete approval at the blue sky overhead, "is that one kind of wind is so gentle that it hardly moves smoke. There, for instance," and he pointed with his cane to a column of smoke rising from a chimney on Beacon Street. The smoke rose into the air almost straight, and, as it went upward, was caught by a breeze which bore it away slowly.

"Then there's another kind of wind," continued Mr. Scroggins while Florrie and Fib were watching the smoke drift lazily away, "that comes faster and stirs up papers and leaves on the Common. Like that," he said, indicating with his cane some leaves which turned over and over in the path of a breeze.

Fib suddenly left the ground with a whir of his wings. Florrie and Scroggins watched him mount higher and higher. In a few moments he came back. He was full of excitement as he landed.

"And there's another kind of wind," said Scroggins.

"Yes, and it's coming. I met it up there," said Fib, pointing with a wing tip to the upper air.

"This kind of wind," said Mr. Scroggins, "bends tree branches and lifts things"—the noted squirrel's words were snatched from his mouth as the wind that Fib had met swooped down upon the three friends and took the high hat from Mr. Scroggins's head. It came so quickly that he hadn't time even to reach up and hold the brim, and the hat went tumbling end over end. All three friends dashed after the hat. But the wind was quicker than they were, and just as they all came up to the hat, the wind picked it up and hurried it out of reach. Finally Scroggins managed to reach it, and he picked it up, brushed it off, and restored it to his head. He held on to it with one hand.

"So you see," he said, "there are various kinds of winds," speaking quite smoothly just as though nothing had happened. "And all the winds can do many things."

Fib and Florrie nodded and took to the air. Scroggins sought a sheltered spot behind a tree and sat in the sun until it was time to go home. The winds, meanwhile, ran hither and thither.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Identification

EACH guest is given a sheet of paper with a number in one corner, the hostess keeping a record of the number given each person. Each player is asked to draw a picture of himself emphasizing the point he thinks is most noticeable about his appearance. It is not necessary to be an artist, as poor drawings are often more fun than good ones.

When the pictures are finished, the hostess collects them and spreads them out on a large table. Then she gives the guests pieces of paper and tells them to walk by the pictures and write the name of the person each one represents, numbering the answers.

This game is an excellent one to get all the guests acquainted, as everyone goes around staring at the other guests to see which pictures represent whom. A prize may be given to the person who identifies the most pictures.—Mrs. K. B. W., Denver.

Labor

THERE is nothing like manual labor for taking the vain twists and kinks out of one's tongue and wrists. Steady labor with the hands, which engrosses the attention, is the best method of removing palaver and sentimentality out of one's style both of speaking and writing.—*Thoreau.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Travail (E. E.)—The old editions of Webster's recorded the pronunciation as *trav'-ale* (first *a* short, second quick-long as in *chaotic*). The continual clipping of the second *a*, however, brought the word to a sound scarcely distinguishable from the pronunciation of "travel." The new second edition of Webster's, therefore, goes all the way and leaves no possible doubt, recording the second *a* full long as in *gale*.

The (B. F.)—The correspondent writes:

> I have heard speakers use the pronunciations *the* and *thuh* incorrectly. It is important to keep in mind the rule of using *the* before vowels and *thuh* before consonants. This rule has helped me a great deal.

With a slight but useful amendment to the rule, we are ready to endorse it. As the rule is stated, a speaker would be within his rights in saying "*the* one," "*thuh* honor," "*the* European," etc. It becomes at once apparent, then, that the vowel in the definite article is pronounced quick-long only before words beginning with a *vowel sound* ("honor" begins with a consonant, but with a vowel sound). "The" is pronounced *thuh* before words beginning with a *consonant sound* ("one" and "European" begin with vowels, but with consonant sounds—*w* and *y*, respectively).

Double possessive (J. H.)—The correspondent writes:

> In an editorial the following sentence appears:
>
> "Another opinion of Mr. Moore's might well be examined."
>
> I wish to question the use of the double possessive in this sentence.

Those who question the grammar of so-called double possessives might well be asked what they would do about "friend of *mine*," "house of *theirs*," "cat of *yours*," etc. Further, they might study a bit over the obvious difference in sense between "picture of *Mr. Moore*" and "picture of *Mr. Moore's*."

The construction may be difficult to explain, but it has good use back of it—even to the thirteenth century. For example, the following is from *Cursor Mundi*: "Yearn not to have your neighbor's wife, nor property of *his*." Here is another quotation from the same old work: "We surely have taken nothing of the *King's*."

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: The erudite Hartford Courant thinks that possibly the ban on women knitting in the gallery of the Senate comes of a fear that sensitive Senators might be reminded of Madame Defarge and the resentment against misrule that she typified. That's what comes of filming "A Tale of Two Cities."

San Francisco Chronicle: It is Bernard Shaw's belief that we have a great President and a bad Constitution. Men have been made postmasters for less.

Detroit Free Press: The population of the United States has increased 5,000,000 since 1930 and the national debt has increased $14,000,000,000. Think it over.

Portland Oregonian: The Morgan dictum, that civilization consists of having a maid, raises a question as to the Thursday off. Does the household revert to barbarism?

Philadelphia Inquirer: Well, we never had winters like this under Coolidge and Hoover.

Forgetting?

PARTING and forgetting? What faithful hearts can do these? Our great thoughts, our great affections, the truths of our life, never leave us. Surely they cannot separate from our consciousness; shall follow it whithersoever that shall go; and are of their nature divine and immortal.—*Thackeray.*

Wash Day

Monitor Camera Club, from Art Hellberg, McGregor, Iowa

Chorus: "Well, Snap That Thing So We Can Get Back to Playing!"

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Only questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Filling Vacancies

Question: Bylaws provide that the board shall fill vacancies. A vacancy occurs in an elective three-year-term office at the end of the first year. The board calls a meeting of the members to consider the question, and it is decided that the organization would be violating its bylaws to elect a member to fill the vacancy. The board then fills the vacancy from one of its own members, thereby creating another vacancy, which the board also fills. Was this a right procedure?

Answer: Under the bylaws mentioned, it is permissible. If the members as a whole feel that they should elect one to fill a vacancy for so long a period, the bylaws should be amended. Some organizations need to give the board great power, such as the above bylaw does, especially when the members live at great distances and meet infrequently. But a strictly democratic body, consisting of members residing in one community and able to meet at frequent intervals, might well retain for the body as a whole a larger degree of power in so important a matter as the filling of vacancies in important offices.

Guess Again Answers (36)

1. No, if the sense is that three persons are in the kitchen; for a comma before the "and" would be required. If, however, there are two persons in the Kitchen, and Mary is being told about it (vocative case, or nominative of address), the punctuation is correct.
2. Yes; both sound alike.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.
5. Yes. The ranking four states in area are: Texas (265,896 square miles), California (158,297), Montana (146,997), New Mexico (122,634).
6. No. The general rule is that a vowel preceding a double consonant does not have a long sound. The first vowel in "belligerent" is short.
7. Yes. "Sculpt" is in humorous use.
8. Yes; see Num. 12:1.
9. No.
10. Yes.

In Lighter Vein

Complicated

The tram had stopped, and refused to budge.

"I think we should get on better if we got off," said one passenger to his neighbor.

So they alighted and walked on. Two minutes later the tram passed them.

"Well," said the one who made the suggestion, "I thought we should get on better if we got off, but we should have been better off if we had stayed on."—*Montreal Star.*

Fishermen Dream of It

An American was telling an Irishman: "The fish are so numerous in one river in the States that the folks there just drop a pail into the water, and pull it out full of fish."

"Well, now," said Pat, "do you know that in the River Liffey, in Ireland, if the people want a pail of water they have to push all the fish out of the way before they can get the pail in."—*Montreal Star.*

Aha!

Floridian (picking up grapefruit in California fruit store): "Is this the largest lemon you grow here?"

Californian: "Please do not pinch the grapes, sir."

Nothing But the Truth

Candidate: "Now, my friends, you don't want to buy a pig in a poke. Vote for me and you'll get the genuine article."—*St. Martin's Review.*

Boresome

Brown: "Robinson has got a job at last. He's working in Smith's livery stables."

Jones: "What's he doing there?"

Brown: "Smith has some horses that won't take the bit, so Robinson has to talk to them till they yawn!"—*Shoppers' Monthly.*

Outdid Him

"So you're an actor, eh?" the stout man snorted at his new train companion. "Well, I'm a banker, and I haven't been in a theater for ten years."

"That's nothing," replied the actor. "I haven't been near a bank in twenty years."

Flexible

He carefully locked the roll-top desk before putting it in his suitcase and leaving the office.—*Short Story.*

Fortunately, it was an expanding suitcase he had brought with him.—*Humorist.*

Her Error

"Are you Mrs. Jones?"

"No, Miss Jones."

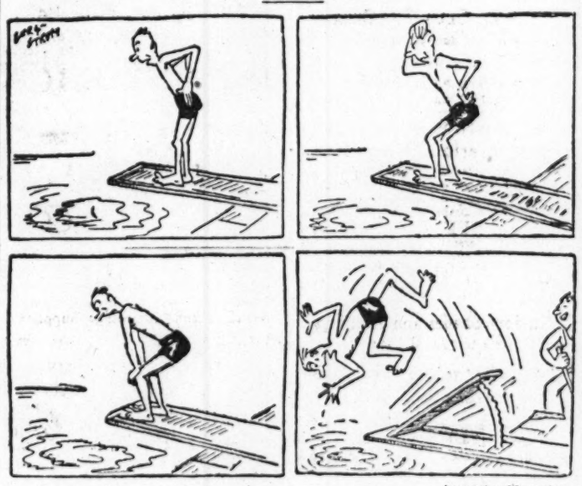
"Pardon me, my error."

"No, it's mine."

Marathon

Mrs. Proud: "Yes, he has been walking since he was eight months old."

Mrs. Loud: "Really?"



—Argentine Magazine

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Lamp Shade Salesman

A MAN who had been running a small truck for delivery purposes found his business slack. He heard his wife say she wanted a new lamp shade, but never knew how the ones in the stores would look on her lamp.

That day he went to a merchant who handled shades, and asked if he might go about to homes with a supply of shades so that the housewives might try them in their homes. He carried even candle shades, and he sold at almost every house. He had to use great care in handling his wares, but he found housewives glad of this try-on-your-lamp service. If any adjustment was needed to fit on a shade, this man carried a tool kit and could do the work.—Dr. C. A. R., Boone, Iowa.

One Word Cinched It

JOHNNIE and Mary were busily engaged in their playroom, developing their imaginations with a box of water colors and bright crayons.

Grandmother was seated in the next room listening to the expressions of delight occasioned by her gift. Presently there was a long silence. Curiosity got the better of her and she quietly tiptoed to the door and peeked in at the children. There they were squatted upon the floor working away with brushes, color, and paper spread.

The silence was broken by Johnnie, who finally asked of his sister: "Mary, what is your favorite color?"

Mary thought for a while and then very slowly replied: "My favorite color?—oh, pink—and blue—and green—and—"

"What," put in Johnnie, with a decided air of masculine superiority, "don't you know what a *favorite* color is?—just one, that's all."

Mary looked up, thought for a moment, and then very meekly added: "Oh well, if I can just have one, I guess *pink* is my favorite." Another moment of silence ensued, and then smearing a large swatch of pink on her piece of paper, she quietly and demurely asked: "What is your favorite color, Johnnie?"

"Mine," echoed Johnnie, pushing a criss-crossed piece of paper over to his sister, "Mine is *plaid*!"

Guess Again

36

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Is the following sentence correctly punctuated: "Mary, John and Alice are in the kitchen"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
2. Are "wait" and "weight" homonyms? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
3. Are all of the following words correctly spelled: sheik, siege, inveigle, weird, seize, receipt? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
4. Are "surreptitious" and "open" antonyms? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
5. Does Montana rank next to California in area? (*Yes*.... *No*....)
6. Is the first vowel long in "belligerent"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
7. Is "sculpture" in recognized good use as a verb? (*Yes*.... *No*....)
8. Did Moses marry an Ethiopian? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
9. Is there a Bible book named "Hezekiah"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
10. Is it true that Manila lies more than 1200 miles farther east than Tokyo? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

What They Say

"Bill"

"Mr. Borah is the last real orator left in the Senate. If you ever were there, and saw both the Democrats and Republicans come in to hear him when he speaks, you would understand. I told him to go ahead and let them nominate him for President, but not to accept it, because the Senate needed him most. Most everyone calls him Bill. I can hardly imagine anyone calling Mr. Glass 'Carter.'"—*Janet Richards.*

History

"I am dealing with students, and they see history in a light which it is difficult for us to avoid following. They see that the nations with swords have gotten the habit of roaming around the world looking for people with wealth and no swords, in order that they might seize that wealth for their own benefit."—*Frank Olmstead.*

Co-operation

"We were drawn into the last war. If we are drawn into any future war, we shall again have to sit down at a peace table. Would it not be much easier if we sat down with the League of Nations to attempt to preserve peace now, rather than trying to settle things after the conflict has raged?"—*Mr. Bernard Levy.*

Not Prepared for War

"To me the most interesting, impressive thing in the world today is 3000 miles of frontier without a fort, a soldier, or a gun. Such is the boundary line between Canada and America."—*William Lyon Phelps.*

Daily Anecdote

Tribute to Art

THAT art, like music, "hath charms to soothe the savage breast" is shown in a story of Philippe Lippi, the Florentine painter.

While engaged in a pleasure trip along the coast, Lippi and a party of friends were captured by a Moorish brigantine and were taken prisoners into Barbary. There they spent 18 months in a state of slavery.

One day Lippi picked up a piece of coal and began idly to sketch upon his prison wall. Presently he had rendered a remarkable likeness of his captor. The barbarian, who had never seen anything like it, was amazed and delighted, and requested other pictures.

So greatly did Lippi's work please the brigand that he finally released the artist and his entire company, and furnished them safe passage back to Naples.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Supplying Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

IN A southern city there is a minister who is famous throughout the South for his work of bearing the burdens of others. This kind man is not rich in worldly goods, but his wealth of love is great. And in his love for his fellow man, he has found a way to feed from 50 to 200 persons who come twice daily to the little brick mission.

People in the city have been amazed that the minister or his congregation, which is notably of humble means, could raise the money to supply the long lines of applicants. They have wondered where, in such times, the supply could come from.

But the minister thinks it not amazing, but quite natural, that those in need should be supplied. He declares that he is merely trying to be a channel for the supply of those in need.

From all parts of the city the daily supply comes. Dozens of bakeries send their day-old bread and cakes to the mission; grocers send the food which is still good, but no longer salable; fruit dealers continually send overstocked fruit. After several large banquets, the excess food was sent to the minister for distribution to the hungry. A sandwich shop, which specializes in chicken salad sandwiches, sent the chicken broth which would otherwise be wasted.

In season a planter drives many miles to leave a hundred bunches of turnips, or great bags of peas, from an abundant crop, at the little brick church.

The minister's ways of gathering food are varied. And the opportunity for giving is offered to those who are not impoverished by the giving, but whose gifts supply another's need.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

New Testament

No. 88

I. Jesus' Ministries, Death, and Resurrection (continued)

I First Year of Public Ministry (continued)

2. Ministry in Galilee; First Journey in Galilee:

a. Went through Samaria; converted the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well and several other Samaritans, Jno. 4:1-42

b. Returned to Cana of Galilee (second visit), Jno. 4:43-45

The nobleman's son healed, Jno. 4:46-54

c. In Nazareth of Galilee:

(a) Preached in the synagogue, Mk. 6:1; Lu. 4:16-27

(b) The first rejection at Nazareth, Lu. 4:28-30

d. Capernaum:

(a) Home in Capernaum, Mt. 4:13-17

(b) Teaching on the Sabbath; cast out unclean spirit, Mk. 1:23-26; Lu. 4:31-37

(c) Healed Peter's wife's mother of fever, Mt. 8:14-17; Mk. 1:29-34; Lu. 4:38-41

e. Desert place, preparatory prayer, Mk. 1:35; Lu. 4:42-43

f. Circuit villages with the four fishermen, Mt. 4:23-25; Mk. 1:39; Lu. 4:43-44

g. Organization; the Twelve Apostles

(a) Disciples named apostles, Lu. 6:13

(b) Call of the four—Andrew, Simon Peter, James and John:

(1) Teaching from the ship, Lu. 5:1-3

(2) Miraculous catch of fishes, Lu. 5:4-11

(3) Fishers of men, Mt. 4:18-20; Mk. 1:16-20; Lu. 5:2-11; Jno. 1:37-51

(c) Matthew, the Publican (Levi):

(1) Called from tax gathering, Mt. 9:9; Mk. 2:14; Lu. 5:27-29

(2) Feast for many, Mt. 9:10-13; Mk. 2:15-20; Lu. 5:30-32

(d) The twelve chosen:

(1) Night of prayer, Lu. 6:12

(2) Twelve made apostles, Mt. 10:2-4; Mk. 3:13-19; Lu. 6:13-16

(e) Apostles sent out; instruction and equipment, Mt. 10:1-31; Mk. 6:7-13; Lu. 9:1-6

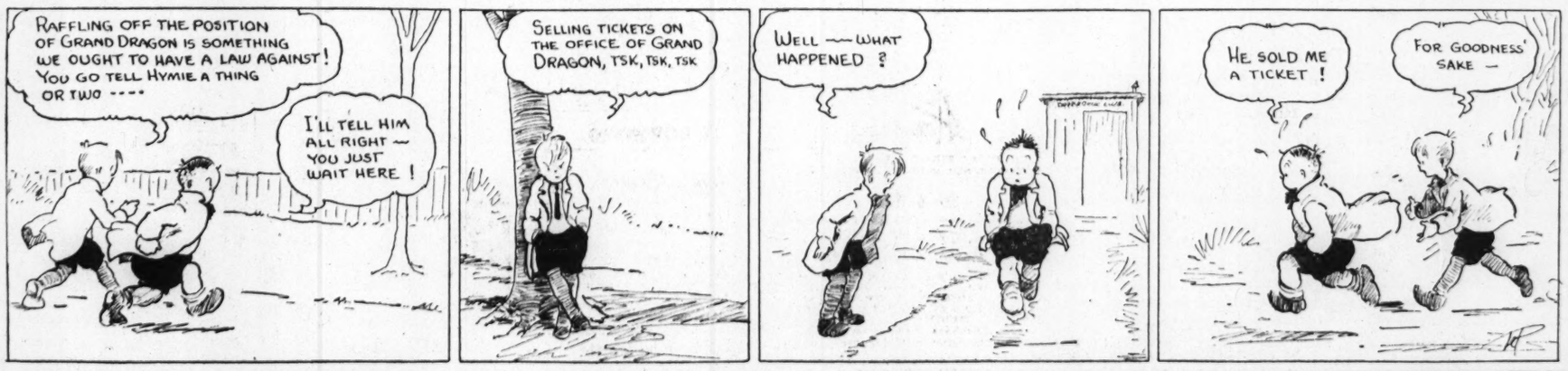
Practical School

A STRANGE school has been opened at Oetz, a picturesque village high in the Tyrolean mountains of Germany. It is an exclusive girls' school at which all the household arts, as well as farm work, painting, music, photography, drawing and languages are taught. The girls do all the work of providing and preparing their food, including the planting and tending of crops, harvesting, care of livestock, milking cows, making cheese, butter, etc.

Most remarkable of all, there now are 108 American girls from wealthy families enrolled, learning the practical side of gaining a livelihood. The school has outgrown its original quarters and a resort hotel was leased recently for living quarters.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Situation Grows Desperate*

By LE PELLEY


RAFFLING OFF THE POSITION OF GRAND DRAGON IS SOMETHING WE OUGHT TO HAVE A LAW AGAINST! YOU GO TELL HYMIE A THING OR TWO ----
I'LL TELL HIM ALL RIGHT — YOU JUST WAIT HERE!
SELLING TICKETS ON THE OFFICE OF GRAND DRAGON, TSK, TSK, TSK
WELL — WHAT HAPPENED?
HE SOLD ME A TICKET!
FOR GOODNESS' SAKE —

The Adventures of Waddles—*On the Screen*

By THE HAGERS

"THE DRAMA I PLAYED IN", SAID JOE, "IS RUNNING AT THIS PICTURE SHOW."
BUT JOE SEEMED LEFT OUT OF THE CAST. THE REELS WENT BY, AND THEN AT LAST—
MALLARD'S MALTED MILK
"JOE TEAL COMES OUT," A VOICE DECLARED, "FOR MALLARD'S MALTED MILK!" JOE STARED.
"THAT CLOSES MY BRIEF FILM CAREER. I LOOK MUCH BETTER SITTING HERE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"Requires Special Study"

THE much-surprised Congress that received President Roosevelt's tax message is now settling down to work on it. The possible changes to which he "invites the attention" of Congress are fundamental in the nation's manner of collecting income taxes from corporations and their stockholders—a source of taxation slightly greater than all the tax on individual incomes.

The gist of the President's proposal is that it would tax all corporation net profits and income, whether distributed to stockholders or retained in the corporation treasury. In place of the present 12 to 15 per cent tax on all corporate income, the Government would tax more heavily, possibly around 33 per cent on an average, only that income which the corporation kept as surplus. Then, whereas it now exempts the individual from paying the 4 per cent normal tax on dividends he receives, it would collect this.

The effect of this obviously and purposely would be to discourage the accumulation and plowing back of large surpluses in a business. This, as the President observes and as has been brought out in repeated investigations, is one of the chief methods of evasion of present income taxes by persons of large wealth and income who control certain corporations.

Yet those acquainted with carrying the responsibility of large business enterprises immediately point out that corporation surpluses accumulated in good years have been an important cushion to the shock of depression and that without them most companies could not have sustained pay rolls or continued partial payment of dividends as well as they have. Without such reserves the toll of corporate bankruptcies in bad times might be much worse. Some believe the full distribution of earnings in prosperity also would accelerate booms. Further objection doubtless will be made that the new method would retard the formation of industrial capital.

On the other hand, persons in favor of the program assert that the accumulation of corporation surpluses both in money and in plant was a great factor contributing to the bubble that burst in 1929. They would say that the formation of capital has been made a fetish and that money was diverted out of consumption channels into savings or capital beyond all need during the 'twenties, hence that to discourage this and to encourage distribution on income would help prevent booms and subsequent depressions. They would have capital formed by individual saving out of the dividend checks rather than by corporate saving.

Which and what ones of these possible effects would actually result only the most careful, thorough and informed economists can say—if anyone can. Hence the subject is not one for snap judgments, but for extensive investigation. Much depends on the rate schedules, which are yet to be submitted.

A second possible difficulty, which exists now but would tend to be accentuated, has reference to the fact that some lines of business, such as construction and heavy machinery, are much more fluctuating than others. In the case also of lumbering, mining or of promoting a new invention, a large income within a given year may be only the fruit of years of waiting. Some provision to spread the basis of calculation would be desirable.

An important consideration which is missing, or nearly so, in the Administration program is that of broadening the tax base and extending the feeling of popular responsibility for federal expenditures. There is some effect of this sort in the proposed removal of exemption from normal tax on dividends, but this is much more limited than would be the La Follette amendment for adding lower income brackets to the schedule.

An element which most commends the new tax program is the fact that it appears to have been carefully and deeply considered by Treasury experts before being thrown into the forum. Now it will undoubtedly have the benefit of thorough analysis by Congress and public. We may say with Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, "This proposal requires special study." Perhaps the best aspect of the President's proposal is that study of it should bring Congress and people to a necessary facing of fiscal responsibility.

Policies of a Feather—

A MAN is known by the company he keeps. A nation's foreign policy may be judged by the friends it makes. One significant friendship developing as a consequence of the United States neutrality law as amended and extended to May, 1937, has just been noted in a report from Rome.

Premier Mussolini has become agreeably conscious that Congress has "rejected every proposal to enlarge the list of products at present under embargo," that it has failed to take "the slightest account of all Geneva's solicitations," and that it has thus rendered "a precious service in the cause of world peace."

Americans may agree with two of these statements. On the third they must make this important reservation: The service has been rendered not to world peace, and certainly not to lasting peace, but only to that sort of peace which is acceptable to Mussolini—that is, peace with victory, peace with Italian victory over Ethiopia, peace with an aggressor's victory over world opinion as organized in the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact.

Here is an unpleasantly significant coincidence: Just when League statesmen have ceased to count on American support for their effort to preserve peace through application of law, Mussolini has hailed American support for his way of reaching peace through the application of force and the achieving of his own selfish ends. Policies of a feather flock together. The new neutrality law cannot be admired for the company in which it finds favor.

Rising to the Occasion

GREAT BRITAIN is glad to welcome Mr. Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, British pilot, as a worthy upholder of the noble traditions of those who, rising to a great occasion, say the right, proper and inevitable words. Mr. Kenyon, it will be recalled, was lost in the antarctic with Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth, and was rescued by the crew of Discovery II. As these men came over the ice, Mr. Kenyon exclaimed, "I say, it's awfully decent of you fellows to drop in on us like this!"

This is in the approved British manner. Other countries, of course, do these things differently. The Frenchman, Danton, faced by his enemies in the Revolution, struck himself on the chest, and thundered, in a voice that could be heard by thousands, "Danton, no weakness!" Frenchmen seem to have the knack of thus heightening the dramatic effect of an occasion by some rhetorical gesture; on men of British birth the trick does not sit easily. When Burke flung down a dagger on the floor of the House of Commons, it merely made everyone laugh.

No, the proper British method is the sublime use of bathos. Stanley's "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" on ending his long search for that explorer in the sands of Africa, is famous. So, when Pitt heard of the news of a Napoleonic victory that shattered all British hopes, he observed, "I think I could eat one of Bellamy's pork pies." Mr. Kenyon has maintained and strengthened the tradition.

Freedom of Facts

THE NRA now has something of an espionage drama, to shroud the aftermath of the Supreme Court decision in mystery. The NRA report on wages and hours since the Schechter ruling has been suppressed. The Department of Commerce has the document under lock and key and declines to let it see the light.

The original motive for the report appeared to be political. The President seems to have expected a popular reaction to set in against the Supreme Court. Any survey showing that wages had collapsed and hours lengthened since the codes were dissolved would have fed such a reaction. But Mr. Roosevelt apparently has thought better of a campaign against the court. The motive for suppressing the document now seems equally political. A faction of the Administration thinks business men might be indignant over the publication of such a report.

The information in that document would serve a useful public purpose. Some thousand of hold-over NRA workers covered the whole field of industry in the compilation. There is a hint of the conclusions in a parallel survey of the Department of Commerce Contracts Division, showing that out of approximately 3500 representative concerns studied, 42 per cent reduced wages after the codes were scrapped. Another hint was ferreted out by the press, to the effect that the bulk of the wage reductions occurred where labor was least organized. We believe these figures are on wage rates; yearly wage incomes may be quite another story.

There is need to learn the lesson of NRA. Efforts to iron out the business cycle continue, and they require just such information as this report should contain. Most economists agree that reasonable minimum wage and maximum hour laws are both welcome and long overdue. But right here the agreement stops. Some say that the Roosevelt effort to lift wages all along the line was aimed at the core of the depression—lack of sufficient purchasing power. But there are economists of undoubted authority who take substantially an opposite position. Purchasing power, they say, comes only from the willingness of business men to expand, and to spend more on wages and dividends.

Hence the concept of this school, that except for keeping minimum wages at reasonable standards, and averting a downward spiral of buying power, the best recovery policy is actually to flex certain wages downward, along with the fall of prices—as a means of reducing the cost of business and heightening the prospects of profit. This debate deserves any information it can get, for the future of our economic system is bound up with its ability to cope with the business cycle. The NRA is the finest measurable laboratory experiment in this field.

The Department of Commerce is standing between important facts on this experiment and the public. Freedom of facts should accompany freedom of speech.

Incandescence

Book News of the Day

IN THE foreword to his latest biography, DEFENDER OF DEMOCRACY: MASARYK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA (New York: McBride. $3), Emil Ludwig explains that the book really sets forth a series of talks with "the wisest European statesman of today." He also warns that while the average boy of sixteen will find every page of the book intelligible, it will fail of appeal for the *literati* and the dilettanti.

Emil Ludwig calls Thomas Garrigue Masaryk of Czechoslovakia-and-the-World "Defender of Democracy." He suggests that President Masaryk's simple enunciation of his political ideas may be especially helpful to the future because they really most concern tomorrow.

Yet as he sets forth the Masaryk *Weltanschauung* or philosophical outlook, he gives us intimate and pulsing glimpses of the man—the flash of his eyes, the gestures of his hands, the bravery, kindliness, gentleness of him, yes, his incandescence—which have combined to make him loved as Lincoln was loved. There are many little grace-notes and subtle nuances that give the composition meaning and breadth. And the writing at times even attains the stature of the subject.

* * *

But aside from the charmful anecdotes, the tremendous political import of the story and its specific significance—which other biographers have also treated well—we must be glad that Ludwig gives us so much about Masaryk's religion and the practicality of his personal philosophy. He sets forth at some length the Masaryk credo as Christian and Stoic.

"For me Jesus is a religion" (this is Ludwig quoting Masaryk directly as he does on almost every page). ". . . I have adopted his supreme commandment as my rule of life. It has two poles: Love God and love thy neighbor. Theoretical religion and ethics, practical worship and morality. I place the life of Jesus before me. He works from early morning until evening for the people with whom he is acquainted. He gives bread to one. He heals another. To a third he says something. He works. Thereby he is conscious to himself that he is one with his God."

And this Masaryk who was born a Roman Catholic and became a Protestant says quite simply that when he had "inwardly grown out" of his first church affiliations, he did not think it "honorable" to remain in that church. But he makes it clear that "it was not hatred" that led him away into the Evangelical fold but because "in this transitional time of ours the religious question becomes first and foremost a question of honor."

* * *

He emphasized his conviction that he is "a partaker of an eternal existence," here and now, since for him "eternity does not begin just after death, but now where we are thinking together in eternity"; and he adds: "That fact must be my rule of conduct toward my fellow men. I take everybody to be what I am myself. I should call that religious democracy."

In emphasizing his views on racialism and tolerance, he said: "If we are to have religious and moral progress, the state must allow the religion of Jesus and his humanitarian ideal full freedom of action and must effectually support it. . . . The old theocracy will be dissolved by democracy. . . . Democracy is dissolving and superseding the old theocracy historically and actually."

And finally Ludwig says Masaryk's motto is—"Truth prevails." E. B. H.

Trying to Soften the Blow

Letter to Peter

LONDON

DEAR PETER: As to Enoch Rothcoe Thithle Bear, it is still winter time and like many another bear, he enjoys a bit of hibernating until spring. When the sun begins to sharpen up his pencils and write flowers and leaves and green grass, and when the breezes have been warmed in Old Sol's oven for a bit, then Enoch will stretch and yawn—and his brown glass eyes will be looking around for you.

The hug you gave him before you left made him very happy and when I came home, there he was, gone to sleep just where you had laid him gently, after explaining that you were going off to school where there were Big Boys who might not understand a Thithle Bear.

It was raining when I came back to town, both ways; down and up again! I should have had little umbrellas upside-down, tied to both shoes. Perhaps *because* it was raining, I was prepared to say that education is unnecessary, Peter, and that this business of schools taking little boys, or anyway little boys with copper hair, and sending their mothers back to town on the next train, is a very rude business indeed. It was a queer train that brought me back; one that seemed to flow instead of riding on rails as proper trains do!

Here is secret number one: I very nearly took the next train back to the school, and stood in the station for quite five minutes wondering what, if anything, I should say when I got there. Should I say, "I have come for Peter. I don't want him educated after all" Or should I say, "I don't think Peter really wants to be educated. He had better come home with me." Neither sentence sounded just right, and in the end, I bought a cake of chocolate instead, and nibbled at it, but it was not very good.

All the way home, I kept looking down at my side where you usually walk, hanging on to my hand and chattering to me, and I think I really expected to have you appear quite suddenly from behind, look up at me, rosy and laughing, and say, "It's just a joke, Mummie. Here I am. I was hiding." You know, the way you do sometimes.

I wonder who will tie those shoe laces that are always coming untied?

The house is very still. I think I liked especially the aeroplane game when you made a noise of wings flying through the air. That always kept our feet well off the ground!

Soon you will be full of Information instead of Questions; while I shall be full of Questions instead of Information. We shall both like that.

Shall I tell you one more secret before I say goodnight? For the last seven years, I too have been going to a school called "School of Little Boys for Parents." And if your School for Little Boys Because of Parents teaches half the good things I've learned in mine, things that are written in no books, things that are taught by no philosophers, things which the world does not know, but only those can hear who learn fay-language—then yours will be a good school too, Peter, and I shall not begrudge you to the Tall Man who likes Little Boys but has no room for Parents.

I must say good night now. Enoch feels a bit put out because the light is in his eyes, and I can see his point of view, can't you, since he is a bear who sleeps with his eyes Open! Sweet dreams.

With love, Mummie

Raw Materials and Overpopulation

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent informal meeting at the national convention of the League of Nations Association, there was a scholar of international affairs, Dr. Nichols J. Spykman, prepared to refute the theory that overpopulation and lack of raw materials are causes of war. According to Dr. Spykman, such theories are man-made excuses and not usually the facts of a given case.

To consider first the question of overpopulation, is it density of population that produces warlike tendencies? In countries such as Denmark, Holland, and Belgium, where the population is of unusual density, the people are peace-loving. Also, in tracing the history of nations, it may be observed that population is variable, so that to cope with such a situation from a territorial concept would involve constantly fluctuating frontiers. It might also be added that in the case of Italy, instead of trying to improve and adjust the conditions of an already large population, marriages with a definite view to stimulating an increase of population in the country are being encouraged by the Government.

As for raw materials, few, if any, countries today are plentifully supplied within their own borders with all essential raw materials. Therefore, nations are dependent on international trade to be successfully related to sources of raw material. And, as Dr. Spykman pointed out, such trade is disturbed in time of war, not in time of peace. Therefore, peace, not war, would most successfully meet the Italian needs, given adequate tariff cooperation from other countries. The role of fair tariffs as an important factor in maintaining the peace of the world is becoming more and more obvious.

Dr. Spykman goes even further and shows that from a practical point of view, were Italy to conquer Ethiopia, and to cultivate cotton there, the expenditure to fertilize and irrigate the soil would be tremendous, the development of transportation in the interior an undeveloped expensive proposition, also the introduction of modern methods a vast undertaking. Were the financial investment successfully made to carry out such a scheme, Ethiopian cotton would still have to compete on the open market with inexpensive mass production of cotton from other parts of the world.

Were Italy to spend the money involved in the present war in improving Italian soil and agricultural methods, in maintaining peaceful international trade, avoiding also the hardships and hazards of war for her finest young men, her country would be becoming more prosperous and would be rising in usefulness in the world community.

New York, N. Y. (MISS) RUTH C. EISEMAN

The Chicken Heart

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One reads statements printed in newspapers and does not always believe them, but when the same statement is repeatedly seen in different papers one begins to believe that it must be true. Take the mysterious "chicken heart," for instance. Is it true? I doubt it. Why? This statement, seen published from time to time, has intrigued the writer so much that one day when as a representative he called at the Rockefeller Institute, he was invited to go through the buildings of the institute as a visitor. Pressed for time, the writer expressed thanks and said there was one thing only he would have time to see. Asked what that was, he replied, "The thirty-four-year-old chicken heart, beating its way through life. . . ."

At this, the gentleman of the institute, an assistant director, stated: "It isn't really a heart, you know, it's only a little living tissue or organism in a few cells—very tiny—in solution—with no motion visible to the eye." The writer left, disappointed and disillusioned.

New York, N. Y. J. FLOYD HODGES

"Reform—and How to Get It"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We were very much interested in your editorial entitled "Reform—and How to Get It," in which you commended the League of Women Voters on its campaign to create public opinion for better government personnel and suggested that it might be more effective for us to couple our general desires with militant endorsement of specific and concrete proposals.

This is just what we have been doing for a number of years. We protested as vigorously and effectively as was possible, the exemptions of personnel of the emergency agencies from application of the Civil Service Act. We have been interested in various bills which would make the appointment of all postmasters subject to the Civil Service Act, but we are concentrating our efforts on the Ramspeck bill, H. R. 3251, which you mentioned specifically in your editorial.

We decided upon our campaign to create public opinion in support of the merit system and better trained personnel in government service partly as a result of our attempts to secure legislation along this line in the Congress. We are constantly aware of the indifference of legislators to this subject largely because they do not believe there is very great public support for it.

(MRS.) LOUISE G. BALDWIN,
First Vice-President
National League of Women Voters
Washington, D. C.

Roger, Beware!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recently expressed willingness of the State of Massachusetts to remove the ban of expulsion from Roger Williams for "contumacy," together with your editorial, "Roger, Beware!" reminds the writer of a public celebration in his honor which occurred in Providence many years ago. The event moved a Rhode Islander to express his thoughts in rhyme, somewhat as follows:

Roger Williams

There was an old codger whose front name was Roger,
And he wore a sugar-loaf hat;
His face was austere, his manner severe,
And he never was noted for fat.

To Puritan scenes and Boston baked beans
He bade a most willing adieu,
And took in their place with a very good grace
The Clam and the Johnnycake, too.

'Tis now 87, and Roger's in heaven.
But we, his descendants, remain
In paeans of praise our voices we raise,
And wish he were with us again.

While the accuracy of the wording is not vouched for, it, nevertheless, proves that Roger was revered by the citizens of "Little Rhody" then, as he is now.

Your editorial suegests, "Better stay in Rhode Island, Roger!"

He will! JOSEPH DOVE
Boston, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Descendants of Genghiz Khan

By William Henry Chamberlin

MONGOLIA and the Mongols are very much in the news of the world today. Whether the Soviet Union will fight if its dependency, Outer Mongolia, becomes involved in a conflict with Manchoukuo is one of the most important riddles of Far Eastern politics. Japanese influence is visibly spreading in Inner Mongolia, which is nominally under Chinese sovereignty. Pan-Mongolian dreams are in the air. Soviet Russians hope that Red Outer Mongolia will become a magnet for the Mongols who live beyond its frontiers. Japanese officers hope that the autonomy which has been granted to the Mongols of Manchoukuo will be the starting point for a gradual process of uniting all Mongols under the protection of the Rising Sun.

Who are these Mongols descendants of the tough, wiry warriors who rode and fought under Genghiz Khan, greatest and most pitiless of conquerors? How do they live and eat and dress? What are their own ideas about the prospect of a united Greater Mongolia? In the hope of finding answers to some of these questions I made a sortie by automobile into the boundless rolling steppe that surrounds Manchouli, dry dusty, wind-swept western border outpost of Manchoukuo, bound for the nearest Mongolian encampment. My companions were a Japanese who spoke English and a young Mongol who spoke Japanese.

* * *

There is something distinctive, mournful, fascinating about the vast expanse of undulating steppe, unbroken by fences or other marks of cultivation, an endless sweep that suggests the ocean. On the low hills in the distance one could make out heaps of stone; some of them were boundary markers between the grazing lands of Mongolian encampments; others were rude shrines, dedicated to the gods of the primitive Lamaism, a kind of corrupted Buddhism which is the faith of most of the Mongols. Now and then a rabbit or a field mouse would scurry across the path of the car; strong-winged hawks rose from coverts and soared over the steppe. Nature seemed to furnish the ideal setting for a simple pastoral life, quite without benefit of radio or newspaper, railroad or telegraph or any of the complexities of urban civilization.

The automobile turned off the dirt road, felt its way tentatively through some treacherous boggy spots and finally drove up to the small encampment of a patriarchal Mongolian family. The barking dogs which rushed up on our arrival were quickly called to order by their masters who invited us to enter their tents and share their evening fare. We accepted the invitation to the extent of sipping tea with bits of congealed milk floating around in it (a gastronomic cousin, apparently of the famous Tibetan butter tea) and nibbling at biscuits which were made out of sour milk that had been hardened. Slabs of meat were lying about; there was no sign of vegetables or fruit.

* * *

The worldly goods of these Mongolian nomads were few and simple: two or three felt tents which could be quickly put up and taken down; carts with enormous wheels to make their way over the roadless steppes; horses and sheep and cows. With their flat faces and short squat stature the Mongols are easily distinguishable from Chinese. There were touches of color in the bright red robes which most of them wore, in the jingling silver ornaments that hung about the waists of the women, in the horned headdress that marked the married woman.

Their talk was of the simple details of their daily life, where the best pasture and watering places for their herds and flocks could be found, what were the prices of wool, hides and other products which they bartered for tea, salt and coarse cotton stuffs from the cities. Questions of high politics, of the relative merits and demerits of Russian, Chinese and Japanese administration would have fallen on deaf ears. Mongolian nationalism in conscious form exists only among the extremely small educated class.

* * *

One comes back from this brief contact with living Mongols with the feeling that it would scarcely be feasible to build up a strong and genuinely independent state out of the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 Mongols, who are thinly scattered over millions of square miles of territory in the arid steppes and uplands of northern and central Asia, in Manchoukuo, Inner and Outer Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan and Siberia. Mongolian leaders may take sides and be used as pawns in the struggle between the expanding empires of Russia and Japan. But the Mongol shepherds and herdsmen will continue to roam over the endless spaces which they recognize as their native land, leading a pastoral life that in essentials has not changed very much since their fierce ancestors sallied forth at the command of Genghiz Khan to overrun huge empires and level proud cities to the dust.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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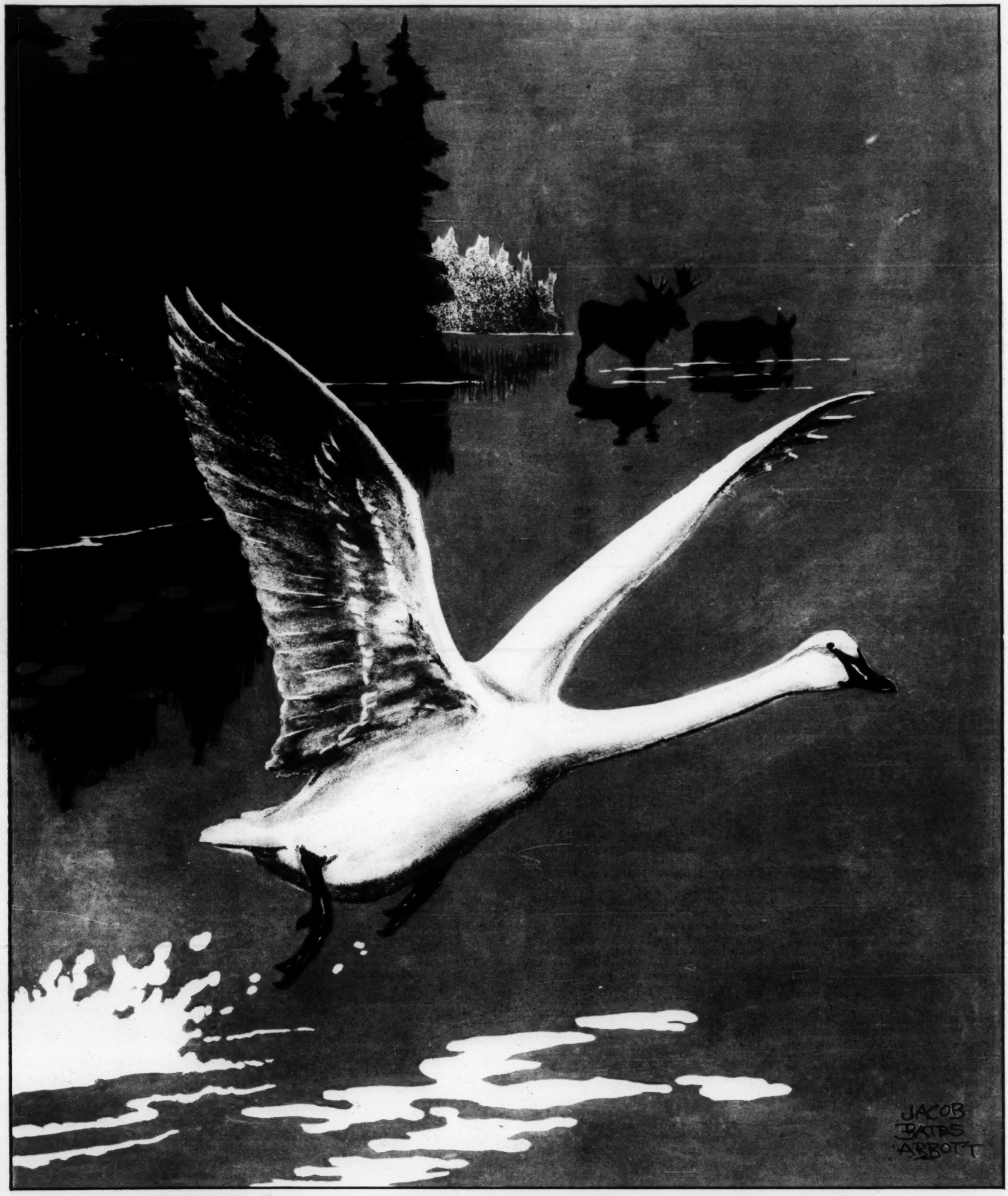


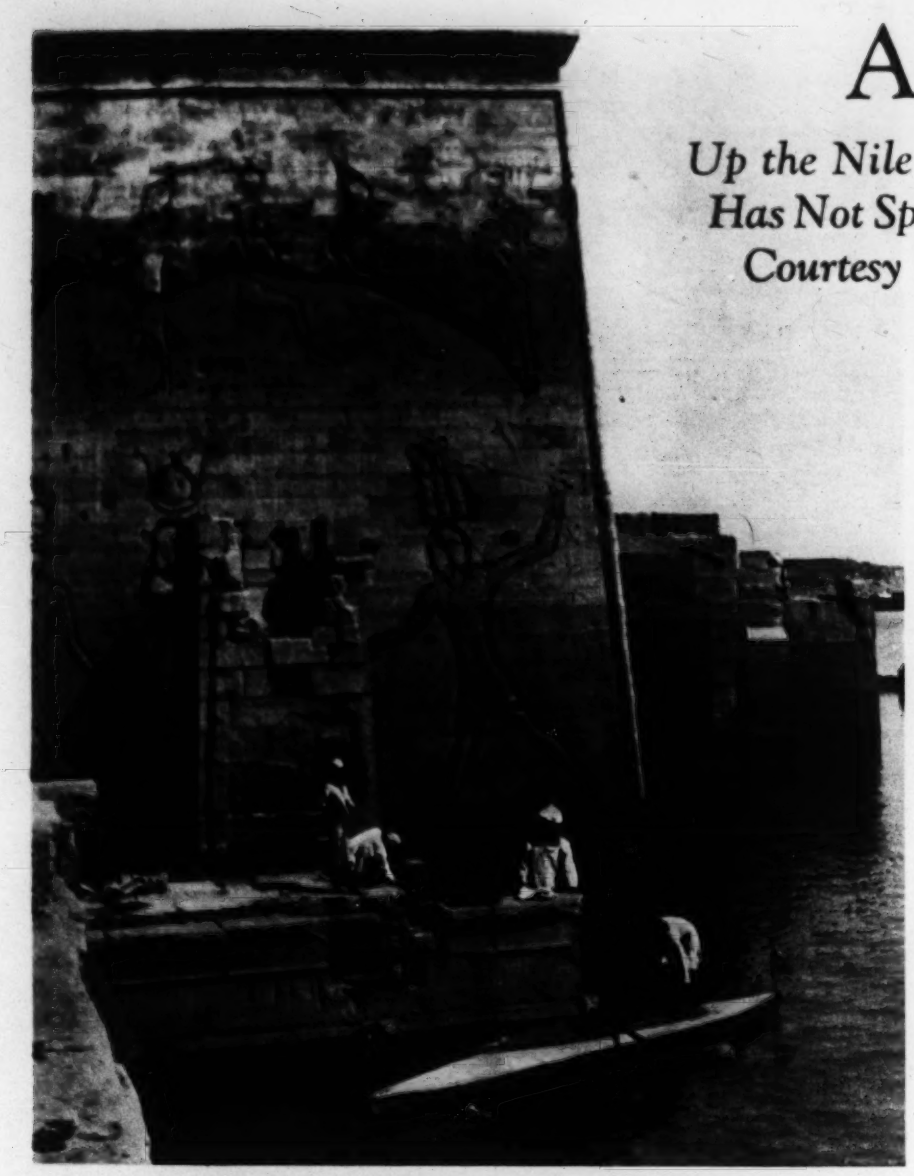
The Trumpeter Swan—A Vanishing American Page Four

Article by Jacob Bates Abbott

A Canoe in Nubia

Up the Nile Above Egypt Dwell a People Whom Civilization Has Not Spoiled, and Where the Traveler Is Welcomed With Courtesy by Honest Folk Who Love Their Native Land

By Major R. Raven-Hart



THE WRITER'S CANOE BESIDE THE TEMPLE OF PHILAE
The Building Already Is Half Flooded by the Raising of the Reservoir Level and Soon Will Be Entirely Submerged.

THE ONLY TIME to see the temples along the Nile from the Sudan to Aswân is in the autumn, before the closing of the great dam raises the water level for 250 miles upstream and floods most of them out; and in the autumn no steamers stop at them. I wanted to see them; I could not afford to hire a sailing boat; and I own a canoe. This to explain that the cruise was in no sense a "stunt."

My companion had to cry off at the last moment, and I loathe cooking, so I "lived on the country," camping as a rule, but eating the native food. Often, in fact, I ate with the people, dipping the fingers biblically into a common dish, and being handed (literally "handed") specially choice morsels by my neighbor. The meals generally consisted of vegetable stews, roast pigeons, eggs in all forms, the dry and nutty-flavored dates, which I personally prefer to the sweet and sticky ones exported, and "millet" bread (mealies or Kaffir corn) in round paper-thin sheets a couple of feet across. The drinks were tea, sweet and flavored with mint; and Nile water, a delicate brown in color, but quite tasteless and (to judge by my own experience) harmless.

Language was not a difficulty, since most Nubian men spend a few years as servants in Egypt, often with foreign families, and as a result I found nearly everywhere someone who spoke English or Italian or French. In this way I was able to get to know them pretty well, and fell completely in love with them as a race; and it must be emphasized that they are not of the same race as the Egyptian, whom they dislike and distrust. Nor are they of the Negro race of the southern Sudan; their color is more that of sunburn than of race. Politically, lower Nubia is part of Egypt; ethnographically, linguistically, and by sympathies, it is linked with the northern Sudan, a fact that will have to be reckoned with sooner or later.

* * *

I found them charming, unspoiled people. Hospitality is for them a real pleasure: from every village someone was sure to rush down to the bank as I passed and beg me to come and share his meal. Frequently the younger members of a group feeding near the river would run along beside the canoe reiterating the invitation until I was simply forced to accept it. At the villages where I supped and slept I always had difficulty in paying for my food, and at times it was impossible. For example, a carpenter as whose guest I had supped, and slept (in his workshop, exceptionally not camping that night), not only refused to accept payment and called in a neighbor to back him up, but, after I had been forced to repocket my money, insisted on my eating eggs and bread before leaving.

Photos by R. Raven-Hart

NATIVES EXAMINE THE FAR-COME CANOE UPON ITS ARRIVAL AT THE TEMPLE OF KALABSHA

Their honesty is proverbial. I used to leave boat and tent with all my things strewn about and go off for hours to visit temples and sketch and photograph, and at night the boat was often nowhere near me: in the last-mentioned village I left it and all my gear, tent and spare clothes and so on, down on the bank, a good 600 yards from the village perched up on the rocky hill so as not to be flooded by the reservoir. Once I dropped my pocketknife: a boy of 14, to whom it must have seemed a prize like a radio set to an American boy of that age, ran after me downstream for a mile or more to return it, and accepted the piastre (say a nickel) that I gave him with real puzzlement as to what it was given for.

Perhaps what particularly endeared them to me is their progressiveness, the way in which they have taken the good from our civilization and ignored the bad. Pessimists so continually talk of the "inevitable degeneration" when a savage race is exposed to civilization, and usually go on to imply that our progress is along the wrong lines and our culture a fallacy. Well, sixty years ago these people were savages, going practically naked, smearing their unwashed bodies with castor oil, using bows and flint-tipped arrows and boomerangs and hide shields; they were centuries behind even the Egyptian peasant.

* * *

In those sixty years they have regained those centuries and are now ahead of him; examples could be multiplied, but a few will suffice. Their boat building, for one thing. In upper Egypt the old system, described by Herodotus over 2000 years ago, is still used, planks of acacia wood rarely over two feet long being fitted together in a patient mosaic; the Nubian uses long imported planks, and has adopted the centerboard. Their implements: The Egyptian carpenter still bores holes with a gimlet and has the frame saw only; my host had also an American brace and bits, and British saws of all types. Their houses: Although built of mud bricks and roofed with palm leaves (ample for this rainless climate), they are airy, spotlessly clean, and architecturally pleasing, thanks to good proportions and a free use of decorative brickwork.

Their children: The Nubian child is kept far cleaner than in Egypt, and is very rarely seen naked except when bathing. His parents also see to it that he gets a better education than they did. At one village, for example, when a group of older men wanted to read a cutting from a Cairo Arabic newspaper about me, the only person available was a child of seven bathing near by, who was called over naked and dripping to read it to them, performing the task to general satisfaction and envious applause. (This was before the *imâm*, the village prayer leader, and the schoolmaster had joined the group. I nearly always had a gathering of the notables at my tent door, always, in fact, except when I indicated other wishes.)

Now note that their progress is brought back mainly by the younger men returning from service in Cairo, where they have been exposed to western civilization at its worst as well as at its best; and, with this in mind, notice that alcohol is practically unknown, *hashish* a great and execrated rarity, and the standard of morals very high. They have not even adopted European clothing, sticking to the sensible and hygienic old dress: even the Turkish *tarbûsh* that infests Egypt has not been able to supplant the dignified turban up here, being, in fact, worn only by Egyptian officials and presumably by the police—I say "presumably" because I never saw a policeman; in those 250 miles there are just four police posts, which says much for the law-abiding nature of the Nubian.

* * *

The younger man exiles himself to Egypt for two reasons. First, his honesty and agreeable character make him highly regarded as a servant, even by Egyptian families. Second, his poverty forces him to leave home. Few Nubian households could exist without the money sent regularly by the sons from Egypt; this is especially true since the second raising of the Aswân Dam has made useless so much more of the little cultivable land in Nubia.

It is a question of the good of the majority, and Egypt must have more and more water for irrigation; but one cannot help feeling sorry for the Nubian, who has lost his trees, the date palms that gave him everything from food to roof and from basket to furniture, and the acacias that gave shade and firewood. He has lost also for most of the year his tiny fields and pastures down by the shore; up on the stony heights where he is now forced to live nothing will grow, and all through the hottest months every drop of water has to be carried up there from the river, multiplying a hundredfold the labor for all his family. Nevertheless, he loves dearly his native land, and his years among the "fleshpots of Egypt" are for him years of exile.

For me, as I say, this exile was an advantage; I realized how tongue-tied I should have been by contact with the younger lads, not yet old enough to go as servants, since often they spoke only Nubian and not even Arabic—an enormous regret to me, since they were jolly kids, and as eager as boys the world over to know all about my boat and my voyage. I suppose I bathed on the average six times a day, and I was almost always joined in the water by two or three of them, swimming like frogs and longing to be friendly; often a handful of dates would be brought as a gift, and a return gift of chocolate accepted, with doubt at first and a diffident experimental lick of a very pink tongue, followed by enthusiasm for the unknown delicacy.

* * *

At many places the son of my host "adopted" me, followed me around to carry camera or sketch book, carried on a friendly and unintelligible chatter, helped his father to bring the food and waited to take back the empty plates, lent me a hand with tent and bedding, insisted on trying sleeping bag and pneumatic mattress, watched me write up my notes (with open-eyed wonder at the pace I scribble and at the fact that the writing was going "the wrong way," left to right instead of right to left). And, let me add for those who know Egypt, without any thought of *bakshish:* in the rare cases when I gave a boy a half-piastre (say two cents) for some definite service he took it with uncertainty, and not infrequently asked his father why I had given it to him, and if he was to keep it.

With the perfect climate, brilliant sun tempered by a cool breeze, and with so much of historical and artistic interest along the banks I should in any case have had a wonderful cruise; but it was the character of the Nubian that made it as near perfection as even a canoe cruise can be.

One Step at a Time

But All So Fast and Intricate That Only Fred Astaire Can Do Them, and Only Ginger Rogers Can Stay With Him in Their Cinema Cavorting

By Courtland Holdom

A SLOW, SHY SMILE; a friendly voice singing rhythmic, catchy tunes; a slim figure in full dress stamping out mad tap dances, leaping over the furniture, or gliding silently and gracefully about a luxurious scene with one of Hollywood's loveliest ladies.

It's Fred Astaire at the local cinema! Communists forget their propaganda to skulk up from the water front and for an hour feel almost human; noble lords and lowly fishwives look on with approving eyes; Foreign Legionnaires, oblivious of the heat, watch the dancer's every move.

Wherever motion pictures are shown, the story is the same. Everyone who sees him responds to his frankness, his winsomeness, his poignancy as an actor, singer and dancer.

When Mr. Astaire first came to Hollywood, one of the major studios gave him a screen test, which was filed carelessly away under the heading, "Fred Astaire —also dances." Then he and Ginger Rogers appeared in "Flying Down to Rio," and movie houses were packed with people whose friends had told them to go just to see this new dance team.

So great was the overnight success of Mr. Astaire, and so well satisfied were the cash customers with Miss Rogers's efficient co-operation, that new shows were written largely as backgrounds for their peculiar talents, though in a strict sense they were continued as "featured players," subordinate to the "stars" of the cast. " 'A rose by any other name . . . ,' or something to that effect," murmured the movie fans, as they flocked to "The Gay Divorcee" and "Roberta" solely to enjoy the merry singing, extraordinary dancing and infectious acting of Astaire and Rogers.

Then production executives saw the light. In "Top Hat" they brought the actor-dancer-singers out as stars, and there is only one person whom I have met who doubts they will scintillate for entertainment aeons to come. His name is Fred Astaire.

* * *

He told me so himself, as we stood chatting at one side of a setting gay with "dress extras," and an orchestra, aboard the Connie Martin during the filming of "Follow the Fleet."

The reason is that Mr. Astaire thinks up all the dances of his pictures. He did the same thing on the stage before Hollywood found him. For 20 years, he told me, he has been haunted by the fear he might run out of ideas.

His methods, however, would seem to preclude any such calamity. Mr. Astaire thinks of himself primarily as an actor, and his dances as definite parts of a story. If they did not serve, in some direct way, to further the plot, to build up a mood or tell a part of the story itself, he would rule them out.

As an actor, Mr. Astaire thinks in the medium of the dance whenever he can do so consistently. Here's the way he described it to me, as the cameramen and electricians hurried about arranging the scene, and women in evening gowns pulled on homely sweaters to ward off a slight California fog which penetrated the half-open stage.

* * *

"When I first go to work on a picture," he said, "I shut myself up in a room with a pianist, and he plays the first dance number for me. After listening to it for some time, and thinking over the story that goes with it, I begin to dance what might be a logical routine for that spot. After considerable work I get it into sufficiently definite shape for Miss Rogers to be called in, and then we rehearse it, and change it, and shape it, until we are satisfied. My assistant tries to remember what I have done, but we sometimes find that when we have completed all the dances for a picture we may have forgotten the first one, and that means more work getting it into shape afresh. Altogether, it usually takes six or seven weeks of daily work to get the dances ready."

Mr. Astaire spoke soberly, thoughtfully, of dancing. He was in the immaculate full dress in which he is most famous, but there was nothing of the carefree, youthful abandon which marks his picture roles. He was rather an artist discussing his art with full seriousness.

THE NAVY TAKES TO THE AIR

Fred Astaire, Who Has a Bit of Bird in His Make-up, Flies Into One of His Dances.

"Another thing I have to watch carefully is the beginning of a dance. I never want it to be said, 'Here's where he goes into his dance.' I believe a dance should be started gradually, slowly, as a natural, direct outgrowth of the story.

"After all it's the story that I am thinking about most. I am not the second or third or fifth best tap dancer in the world. I'm not seeking to be the leader of any form of dancing. I use the dance to express acting, and employ a number of forms. I don't see any reason why I should be tied to a single one."

In Ginger Rogers, Mr. Astaire finds an excellent partner. She is earnest, a hard worker, and teachable. Any partner of Mr. Astaire's would have to be a hard worker, for he is a drillmaster of relentless energy. Often, Mark Sandrich, his director, told me, Mr. Astaire continues to insist upon further rehearsals and the perfection of nuances in a dance when everybody else on the set is completely satisfied with the results already achieved.

I watched Mr. Astaire and Miss Rogers rehearse a dance, on another occasion. It was, in the story, to be a rehearsal of a dance number they were planning to give together in a show within the show, and it was a delightful bit of comedy, involving mistakes, missed cues, and cross purposes galore. It was rather astounding to watch the painstaking, exacting rehearsals, again and again, of this bit which will flash before movie audiences in a few brief moments. Throughout the rehearsal Miss Rogers kept her eyes on her partner, and was instantly responsive to his slighest suggestion.

When electricians and camera men were making ready for another "take" I had the opportunity for a long chat with Miss Rogers. Remembering how some of my friends who are keen critics of the screen counted her among their prime favorites even before she began dancing with Mr. Astaire, because of her abilities as a comedienne, I asked her about her work in the past as well as that which is taking most of her time at present. And I found that the hours of exacting rehearsal and the demands for excellence which Mr. Astaire requires of his partner might have been too much for a girl who had not gone through so strenuous an earlier training as had Miss Rogers.

* * *

When she was just out of school, she told me, she went into vaudeville as a dancer, and later was in musical comedy in New York. It was then that she entered movies, via the Long Island studios, where she used to work after midnight while carrying her part in the theater throughout the day and evening. There was, indeed, no time to be found in the 24-hour round for any pleasures in addition to work. But that did not bother the rising young actress.

"I'm rather glad of it," she told me. "I didn't have any sense then, and if

(Continued on page 15)

All photos by Robert W. Coburn, from RKO Radio Pictures

WHEN BETTER DANCES ARE DANCED, THESE DANCERS PROBABLY WILL DANCE THEM

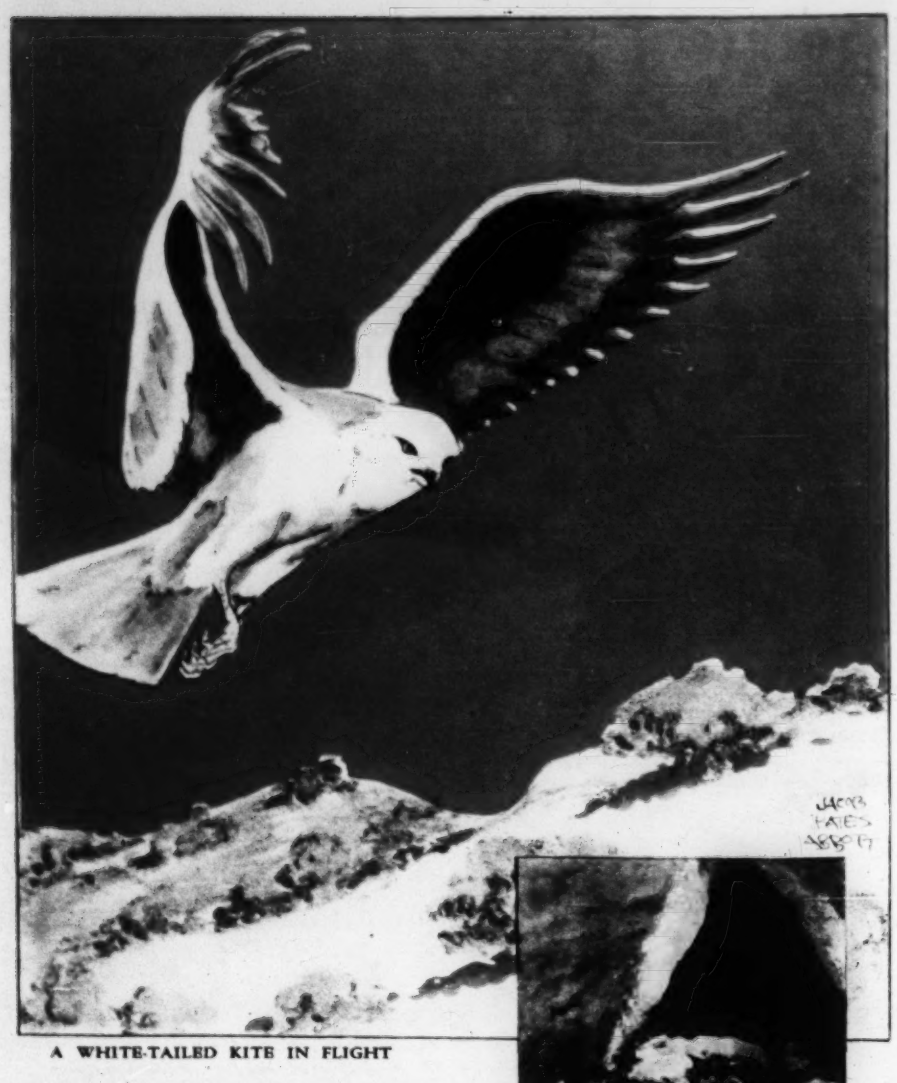
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, Shown at Work in the Corner Picture, Have Come to Represent Something Pretty Special in Tricky Stepping. They Are Now on Display in Their Latest Cinema, "Follow the Fleet," in Which They Are So Fleet That No One Can Follow Them.

Vanishing Americans

Birds Familiar to Indians and Early Settlers Are Fading From the Aerial Scene, and Conservationists Must Save Them

By Jacob Bates Abbott

Illustrated by the Author



A WHITE-TAILED KITE IN FLIGHT

GREAT AUK, PASSENGER PIGEON, Carolina paroquet, Labrador duck, heath hen . . . ! Memories only of the vanished hordes which were familiar sights to the red men, pioneers and early sailors seeking harbor along our rugged coast. The first American ornithologists, Audubon and Wilson, nineteenth-century men who dug back into historical records, reported them in unbelievable numbers at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Today, the stuffed skin and hollow eggshell of a great auk, when sold at auction, bring more than the price of three new eight-cylinder sedans. Several scientific institutions stand ready to spend thousands for tracing authentic information of the existence anywhere of a passenger pigeon. The last one known died in the Cincinnati zoo in the early 1920's. Of the thousands of heath hens, eastern representatives of the prairie chicken, a pitiful remnant still existed on Martha's Vineyard a few years ago. This vanishing race of native North Americans created such interest that scientists traveled hundreds of miles to observe them and thousands of dollars were spent on their protection. In 1932 the lone survivor was seen no more and the heath hen was pronounced extinct!

A repetition of the age-old tale of "I-didn't-know-it-was-loaded" precaution coming too late. What are you and I going to do about it?

* * *

The only way that we can protect not only our vanishing birds, but also those which are still with us in considerable numbers, is to arouse a universal interest in and understanding of bird life in the coming generation of citizens. When it is once taught and understood in the schools that birds are among our best friends, and that without them insects might drive every human being off this earth, they will need no more protection.

Let us take a last look at some of the North American birds which we, of the present era, may never see alive; whose salvation, urged by untiring and far-seeing ornithologists, Biological Survey experts and certain bird lovers throughout the country, is being preached, we hope not too late.

The California condor, that majestic aeronaut, who, with his ruff-necked South American cousin, shares the distinction of being the largest bird that flies, is now restricted to a few inaccessible coastal ranges in southern California. This great vulture, whose white-lined black wings span 10 feet, lays her one white egg on the bare ground of some wind-swept cave, high in the rock wall of a remote canyon in Ventura, Santa Barbara, Kern or Fresno counties. Close observation leads the few men who have studied condors' habits to believe that the birds lay their single egg but once in two years. This fact, coupled with the extreme rarity of the species, does not hold out much promise of increase.

Condor-observation bent, I have scrambled up a rocky ledge of Sespe Canyon, Ventura County, with one of the Peyton brothers, who probably know more of the condor in its native haunts than any men living. Sidney Peyton it was who took the photograph which accompanies this article—the only photograph, to my knowledge, ever taken of a condor's egg as found in its natural surroundings. The first day of my pilgrimage into condor country we saw three of the birds in the air at one time, at some distance across the canyon gulf, yet identification through glasses was unmistakable.

* * *

A noted ornithologist from Washington puts the condor population at 10 to 20 birds; perhaps he is ultra-conservative. In all events, this great raptor, with its incomparable powers of flight, is close to the vanishing point.

In the days of the early California settlers and of the vast Spanish cattle ranches, condors fed on the casualties of the huge herds. This was before the time of poisoned bait, which later undoubtedly accounted for hundreds of the birds. Grizzly bears, with their kills from the incredible throngs of mule deer and tule elk, helped the condors to sustain life—but, there is not a grizzly bear now known to exist in the State of California, whose emblem it is.

Amazing? Yes, but does it stagger imagination more than the fact that, from the untold millions of passenger pigeons which, as late as the 1840's and 50's, migrated in such numbers that it required hours for the flight to pass a given point, darkening the sun as they passed, not one remains alive today?

Lonely survivors of their former legions, trumpeter swans are the largest of North American water fowl. Their low-pitched, clarion notes, floating down from the blue as the migrating hosts passed high overhead, have ceased to be familiar sounds. Slightly larger than the more numerous whistling swans, and differing from them by having no yellow spot on the bill, trumpters formerly bred on the vast sloughs in the northwestern states. The big, 30-pound, snow-white birds were unable to withstand the many enemies at their nesting grounds. Foxes, coyotes, mink and otter took their toll of the big, dull-white eggs and newly hatched cygnets. Today, on Yellowstone Lake, are found the only known nesting trumpeters in the States, a few scattered pairs. British Columbia harbors a few hundred birds, all that remain of the vanished legions.

* * *

In the Sacramento Valley of California a bird that seems all white from beneath may occasionally be seen hovering, on scimitar-like wings, over some live-oak-dotted hillside. This is the last stronghold of the white-tailed kite, a beautiful, gentle little hawk and a most valuable destroyer of insects. Gray above, white beneath, with bold, black shoulder patches, these kites appear gull-like when wheeling in a high wind, but their flight silhouette is unmistakable as, with wings arched and legs dangling, they hang over some field searching for food. In former times these little raptors were not uncommon in Florida and the Gulf States; they are still flashing over the savannahs of Mexico and Central America, their true habitat. But they have vanished from North America, save where, in the rolling hills of central California, a few pairs still live, hunt and build their goblet-shaped nests high in the live oaks.

The incessant hammering of America's most spectacular woodpecker used to echo through the moss-draped cypresses of the vast swamps of the Carolinas, Florida and Gulf States. As big as a crow, the males sporting a peaked, scarlet crest, these giant ivory-billed woodpeckers are probably now the rarest of our native birds. Today there are, perhaps, a dozen men who have seen the birds alive. Two pairs have recently been seen by ornithologists in a Louisiana swamp, and there may be a few in the Florida Everglades and in remote Arkansan and eastern Texan swamps. Except for these, the ivory-billed woodpecker may only be seen—stuffed and glassy-eyed—behind the doors of some museum cabinet.

In colonial times, whooping cranes, big cousins of the sandhills, and snow-white in adult plumage, swept across our midwestern states in uncounted legions, their clanging call drifting down from the upper sky. A hundred years ago, they laid their two big, white eggs on the marshes and prairies of a 1500-mile strip of territory from northwestern Canada to Iowa. I know of no ornithologist's report in the last 10 years that mentions sight records of living whooping cranes. No more do wavering wedges of the big, white, scarlet-crowned cranes cleave the upper air over our western states. No more do they strut and dance about their nesting grounds on the Dakota sloughs.

Add to these vanishing ones the Eskimo curlew, smallest of those curve-billed, brownish gray shore birds, and the Everglade kite, the big, black snail hawk of the Florida hammocks, and you will have a list of American birds which we may never see alive.

As with the bison and pronghorn of the western plains, the breadth of untold millions has narrowed to the pin point of approaching oblivion. Can we parry this vanishing point?

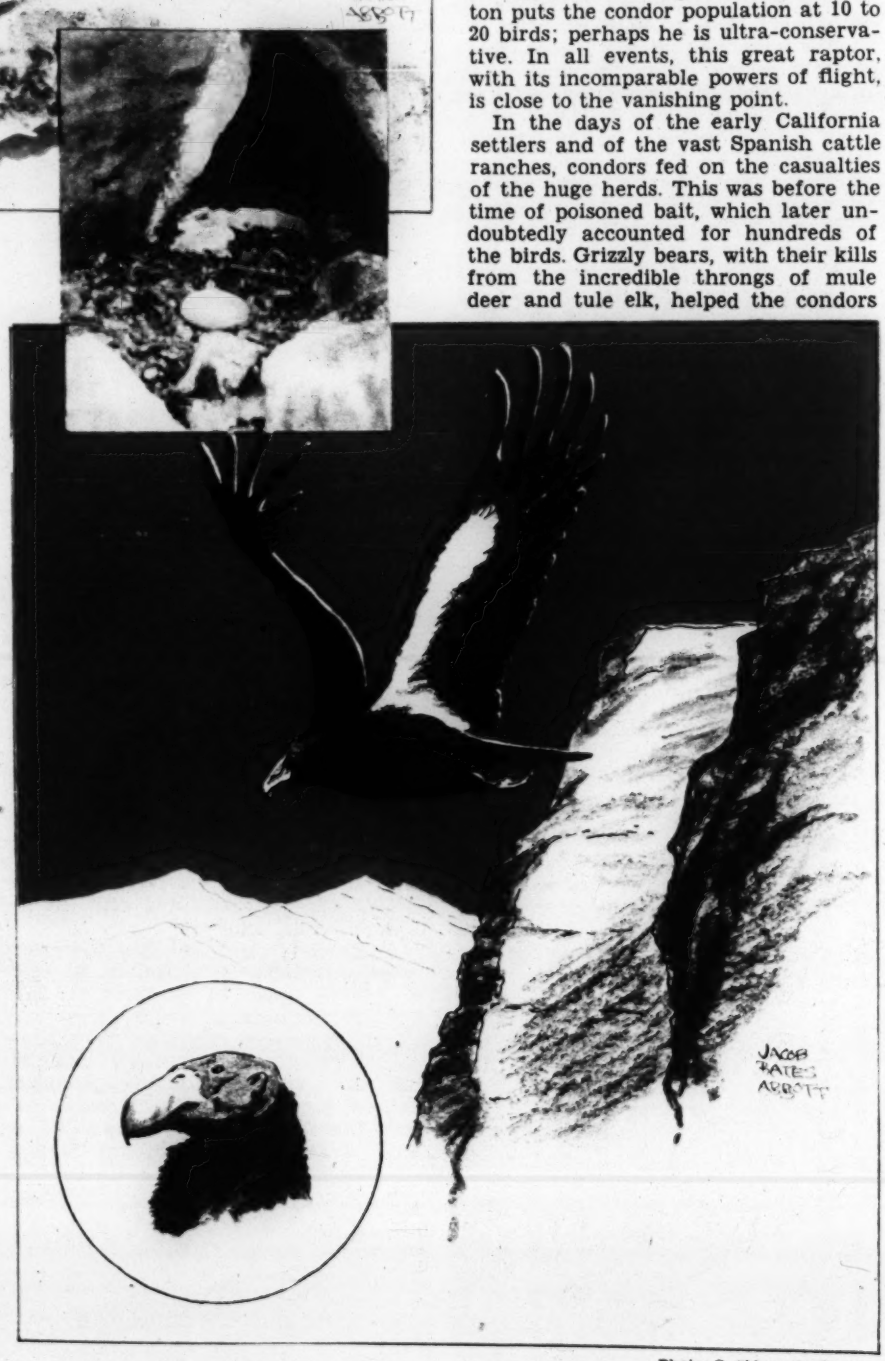


Photo © Sidney Peyton

THE CALIFORNIA CONDOR (Photo Above) EGG OF THE CALIFORNIA CONDOR

Discovered in a Cave Between Large Boulders on a Steep Hillside a Half Mile From the Bottom of Pine Creek Canyon, Ventura County, California. The Nest Was Made of Dry Oak Leaves That Had Blown Into the Cave.

Common-Sense Government

Dirty Politics, Graft and High Taxes Are Not Necessary in City Administration—Unless Citizens Want Them—and Cincinnati and Detroit Have Shown How They May Be Driven Out

By O. K. Armstrong

PANORAMA OF CINCINNATI FROM ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER © Langley Photo, Cincinnati

IF YOU LIVE IN CINCINNATI, OHIO, your doorbell will be rung some fine morning and upon responding you will be greeted pleasantly by a Boy Scout, who will hand you a printed four-page pamphlet.

"This is the report of the city manager," he will say. "I hope you enjoy reading it."

Enjoy reading it? Of course the citizens of that city on the banks of the Ohio enjoy reading it!

"Annual Message to Cincinnati Citizens," the report is headed. "The city manager is the budget officer for the city. This brief report is his plain and noncontroversial statement of the estimated cost of city services for the current year."

And the first paragraph of the report for last year began: "The total cost of operating the city in 1935 will be slightly less than in 1934."

A footnote on the first page of the report points out that this "good turn" is one of many performed by Cincinnati Boy Scouts during the year, and concludes with these words:

"The need is for men to serve as leaders—men who realize the importance of guiding our youth along the right lines. No man is too big or too busy to contribute some part of his talents and time to this important work."

There it is in black and white: The exact financial condition of the city. The income, the outgo, in simple, understandable language. Mr. and Mrs. John Citizen are being informed, openly and candidly, without political camouflage or partisan blah-blah, as to where their tax money has gone and what services they have received in return.

"They certainly are due that information," City Manager C. A. Dykstra will tell you, calmly, as you sit before him to find out how Cincinnati established a "charter government," cleared out graft and corruption, lowered tax rates and governmental costs, and brought the people into partnership in controlling their affairs.

* * *

Yes, the people are due this information. And thus we arrive at Rule No. 1 in the growing fight to establish common sense and business management in city governments: Let the people be informed! Let them know the truth about how the money is spent. Let them know how, why and where graft gnaws at the structure of government, and let them clean out the mess with their own hands. Let them take a personal interest in getting the best possible government for the money exacted in taxes. They will begin to insist upon better government as a matter of course.

Nothing could be clearer than that the American people are turning their attention to the glaring defects of government—to the waste, extravagance, selfishness and political corruption that eat up more of the tax money than goes into constructive services. And particularly is this true of the 40 per cent of the American people who now live in sizable cities. As heavy as are federal, state and county taxes, the tax bill of the municipalities is the heaviest toll of all.

Now any citizen knows that the protection of life and property—the police force, the fire department, the sanitation services, the huge task of educating the young—all cost money. Mr. and Mrs. John Citizen don't as a rule object to legitimate expenditures, for which they know they are receiving full value in the high and enjoyable American standard of living. They do object to waste and graft, and their objection is becoming articulate in this land of ours. It is rolling up in a wave of protest that in a few years should transform city governments from one end of the country to the other.

Officials of the League of Women Voters have this winter launched a vigorous, nationwide movement for the better selection of personnel—and the

Photo by W. B. Poynter

C. A. DYKSTRA, CITY MANAGER OF CINCINNATI

selection of better personnel—through merit systems and the civil service, that has become Rule No. 2 in the struggle to provide better government. Civic clubs the nation over are taking up the cry. Social and public welfare groups are demanding that as many governmental services as possible be divorced from "politics" in favor of efficient and economical administration.

* * *

Some cities are already pointing the way. That's why we mentioned Cincinnati. Detroit has refinanced its debts, cut its budget, and restored its lagging credit by a movement that had all the earmarks of a civic uprising. In Minneapolis, where lives Miss Marguerite M. Wells, national president of the League of Women Voters; and in St. Louis, home of Mrs. Edna Gellhorn, national chairman of the special committee on the "better government" crusade in this organization, concerted efforts have been started to make these cities "proving grounds" to show that a civil service system to replace political patronage methods of appointments will return high dividends in more efficient and less costly government.

In Kansas City, a group of young leaders known as the National Youth Movement began last year to clean up what has freely been recognized as one of the most boss-ridden and machine-controlled cities in America, and their efforts are being strengthened by numerous civic and public-spirited organizations. In Memphis a similar movement is in progress, and for the same reasons.

Many more examples could be cited. These will suffice to show the trend, gathering momentum as unselfish leaders of thought and action turn their attention to the next big problem in American life—rooting out of graft, incompetence and waste.

Cincinnati has the advantage over most American cities—ten years of experimentation in a nonpolitical business type of government. Let us continue our conversation with that proficient administrator, City Manager Dykstra.

"There is no doubt that informing the people is the first part of the battle," he is saying to us. "They must be informed, to start with, that it is not at all necessary to live forever under political-machine-dominated management. They seem to take for granted that 'politics is rotten' and there's nothing to be done about it. They know taxes are high, and they know that much of the tax money is being wasted for selfish purposes. But what to do? Once they understand that *they* are the stockholders, the owners, the managers in this big business concern known as a city government, you get action!"

Cincinnati people seem to have found that out ten years ago, at a time when, citizens there declare, Cincinnati had the reputation of being "America's worst-governed city." Under the leadership of such men as Murray Seasongood and Charles Taft (son of the late President Taft), the city swung into a lusty reform movement that replaced the old machine control with a "charter system," in which the personnel of the government is almost entirely selected upon a merit basis.

The charter which was adopted provided perhaps the best example of all American cities of selection of governmental employees on a merit plan. Mr. Dykstra looks over a chart.

"We now have 4400 persons on the city pay roll. Yes—it requires a good-sized regiment to run the city's business. Of this number, sixteen are elective officials, including the nine members of the council, from which one is selected as mayor; a few are appointive officials, such as the city manager, the auditor, the engineer, health commissioner, five clerks for the council, and a few others. Forty-eight members of the municipal court are elected. There are 34 co-operative students from the University of Cincinnati, temporarily selected for specialized duties. In all, a total of only 147 'exempt' positions, not on the merit system, out of the whole 4400."

All other city employees must come from the civil service lists, and pass rigid examinations to show they are qualified for the jobs they seek. They can't be placed upon the pay roll at the behest of politicians as reward for precinct vote-getting. They don't owe allegiance to ward leaders. They can't be kicked on and off their jobs as party or factional fortunes rise and wane!

* * *

"Common sense, of course," comments Mr. Dykstra, "but difficult to put into practice in our cities. The people seem to take it for granted that the spoils system is a necessary adjunct of government!"

Mr. Dykstra emphasizes as point No. 3 in a program for better city governments that along with informing the public and providing for high-type personnel, there must be efficient methods of administration.

"Examples of that may be found in letting of contracts and purchasing of supplies," he points out. "Those services provide a constant source of graft—a veritable stench—in many municipalities. In our city we have placed these important business functions under the city manager and trained assistants. We are responsible, and the people know it. We do everything 'in the open,' with the public freely informed. When our income is lowered, we curtail expenditures, as any business would."

In the 10 years of better government in Cincinnati, costs have been materially reduced, allowing a corresponding reduction in taxes. The sinking fund division sold Cincinnati bonds during funding operations in 1934, to yield an average return of 2.55 per cent. Bond authorities say that is an all-time record in municipal history. The city ended the year with a balance in all its trust and operating funds, did not borrow a cent, and issued no deficiency bonds. Computations in the National Municipal Review credited Cincinnati with the lowest tax rate for comparable cities—$9.92 for 1934 and $8.15 for 1935.

At the same time, progress was made in housing programs, slum clearance, control of crime, extension of the university, and public improvements.

And what do we find in Detroit? Here is an excellent study in attempts at better business and financial management in a great municipality.

Three years ago the city could not pay interest on its bonded debt. Four pay rolls to city employees, amounting to $8,000,000, had not been met. Delinquent taxes had expanded to $49,000,000. There were outstanding also $44,000,000 in short-term notes. Big money—going the wrong way!

Mayor Frank Couzens was the president of the common council. He worked out with his colleagues a refunding agreement on debts impossible of prompt payment. That agreement made the first step in the recovery of the city's financial standing. It lifted much of the burden of debt service, and went far in restoring the credit of the municipality. A bondholders' commission was created to handle the debt matters.

The next step was to offer the taxpayers to cancel many penalties assessed against them for delinquent taxes if they would make payments within stated periods. That started the "back taxes" rolling in.

* * *

Then came drastic reductions in budget figures. Expenditures were severely cut. The number of city employees was reduced from 40,000 to 30,000.

Albert E. Cobo, deputy city treasurer, then started a campaign of publicity among the citizens, to inform them of the efforts being made to pay off the huge burden of debt and balance the budget. The response was immediate and satisfactory. Not only did taxpayers bring in the lagging tax money, but bondholders, banks and other creditors made cuts and adjustments.

But during 1934 Detroit's bonds had risen from 36 to 76. Now they are selling much higher. Deficits have been reduced here and wiped out there. Credit has been restored, and the whole financial picture has been reversed.

"Restoration of faith in our city government has been the greatest benefit of the program," Mr. Cobo declares. "It took business sense, honest facing of problems, and co-operation of everybody. But it proves that it can be done!"

Citizens of numerous American cities, going deeper and deeper into debt, watching their tax levies rise and their tax collections sink, might study what can be done with intelligent and united effort. Particularly since so many municipal elections are just around the corner.

Beyond Covent Garden

"Um," Says the British Farmer to the Question About Recovery, and Mentions Whims of Weather and of the Public, but He Loves His Acres and Wouldn't Change Things Much

By Dorothy Desmond

© Sport & General; E. W. Tattersall

Covent Garden (Left) Is London's Great Market Place, Whereto Flows Much of the Produce of the Farms. A Pleasant Rural Scene by the Stream at Cheddar, Somersetshire, Is at the Right.

HAS "RECOVERY" PENETRATED English soil? The conscious prosperity of Covent Garden markets, the general high prices of commodities in the cities answer yes. The farmer answers noncommittally, "Um."

"But," you say to him in astonishment, "how about all the marketing boards and the protective tariffs? And aren't those marvelous vegetables and fruits that command such good prices coming off your land?" The farmer shakes his head.

He admits the presence of boards, the presence of tariffs, "but," he says, "you can't legislate weather. And those 'marvelous fruits' in Covent Garden are still coming from many directions overseas in spite of tariffs."

He flicked mud from his high boots thoughtfully. "The continental farmer can still export his goods to us and make a profit after paying the tariff. He can undersell us all the way down because his labor is so much cheaper than ours, the upkeep of his land so much less—and most of them have something we haven't . . . Weather."

* * *

There is a very respectful tone in the English farmer's voice when he says "weather."

"If you can't compete by underselling, how do you make your profits?" you ask, curious to know just why a farmer farms in England if someone on the Continent can send in butter, eggs, vegetables and fruits acceptable to the consumer at a lower price.

"We can only try to produce better goods that will command a better price. We can only hope that the freshness of our products will compete with the lower prices. With some it does. With some it doesn't. The public . . . he's as uncertain as the weather."

"How, uncertain?" And now you are a bit belligerent because in a way you consider yourself the public and don't feel at all uncertain.

"The public wants a middleman between him and the farmer. He's suspicious of the farmer. He's suspicious of anything that comes to his door fresh from the soil. He wants to pick it off the shelf or out of the basket in the shop. That's the public. . . . " The farmer shakes his head.

"But you do feel *signs* of . . ." and you utter the word deprecatingly "recovery?"

The farmer begins letting down the back of his two-wheeled cart loaded with sugar beets, but in so leisurely a fashion that it does not interrupt his conversation.

"Ain't no sech animal," he makes the ancient joke dryly. "But there is a better *feeling*. There's a kind of hope, and what I think is better, there's a willingness to look into things that we didn't have before."

It is quite true. In the weeks following that conversation, distinct signs, if not of recovery, then of change, have appeared. You might call it a "looking up" in agriculture. One sign is the coming on the land of young men and women to whom farming is a choice rather than an inheritance. Because they knew nothing about it originally, but have chosen it because they enjoy an outdoor life and the unending drama of the land, they study the matter as a profession. They rotate their crops; they visit the markets. They go to Covent Garden and note the methods of sorting and packing employed by agriculturists of other lands. "For," said the farmer, "we are slow to follow such methods and the sooner we begin, the sooner we'll sell our stuff to advantage."

Women too are making the choice of life on the land. Some are daughters of farmers whose brothers and husbands did not return from the war, but others "saw a bit of land one day and bought it for a hobby," and then found for themselves a life that suited them, and about which they talk freely and with enthusiasm.

* * *

Then there are better living conditions. Five years ago in a tiny thatched cottage down the road, there lived a family of eleven. It contained one fair-sized living room, a kitchen and two bedrooms. A few acres surrounded it, and on this, father and mother and the children delved to no purpose. This is a type of the "smaller farmer" to whom the price fixing and "boards" were of value. He suddenly found himself able to sell the things he could raise, a few chickens, a few turkeys, a few geese, a field of cabbages.

In a decade things have looked up in the cottage. It has a new thatch. Its walls are whitewashed and its doorstep is fresh. Furthermore Ma rides to market in the back seat of a smart little Ford, with Pa driving in solitary state up front.

Down the road in another direction is the well-set-up dairy farm of a man who is a farmer-by-choice. Although the newest part of his house was built in 1587, he has installed a system which supplies plentiful water flowing through his bathroom and kitchen taps with citified force. He cannot have central heating for there is no basement, and even if there were, he would not have it. He couldn't stand the "warmth." But he put in a stove which "keeps the chill out," and he has a full-fledged bathroom.

This is the farmer who goes about all day in corduroys and an old brown coat very much out at the elbows, who owns two smart little green milk trucks and sells 200 quarts of milk daily to the surrounding farms and villages, dealing through no middleman; who sends 2000 eggs weekly to market. In the evening he goes out to a country dance wearing swallow tails and a white tie with all the nonchalance of a city dweller. His hands are a bit hard and calloused, but he dances with grace and enthusiasm.

Subsidies have helped. Even the most skeptical admit it. Sugar beets have triumphed over grains for no better reason than that the farmer discovered he could make more by producing them and selling them to the factory with only one transfer than he could by raising wheat, barley and oats, all of which must go through several processes of labor before turning out to be wheat cakes, oatmeal, or barley soup. The roadsides are lined with great piles of the white beets waiting to be carried to the freight cars, and although it is December, they are still being harvested, carted all day through the muddy fields by great, patient Percherons drawing the inevitable two-wheeled carts.

Yes, sugar beets are a definite sign of recovery. The arable farmer has recovered from too many arables and turned to beets—and grasses. "Why the latter?" you ask him.

* * *

"On an arable farm of 200 acres, you'd have to hire three men and work nine horses," he tells you. "On a grass farm of the same size, or even a bit larger, you can do with one man and two horses."

But, while the farmer likes the subsidies, he does not praise them too highly. He admits they are a good sign, but feels that because they are paid for by his "uncertain public," they constitute part of a circle, which, if not vicious, is at least doubtful. For the consumer when faced with high prices cuts down on consuming.

Weather, however, remains his big problem. It rains far too great a portion of the year for the good of his crops. He may get an orchard loaded with blossoms, but before those blossoms have begun to bear fruit, heavy rains may knock them from the trees overnight or blight the development of the fruit beyond repair. The English farmer can raise good plums, reasonably good apples, red and black currants and gooseberries and take off his hat to no imports. But he cannot rely on his crop from year to year. A farmer who sold his fruit on the trees last year for £650, sold the same orchard for only £50 this year. Too much rain.

Today it is mild, with sunshine and a crisp tang in the air. The fields are green. The winter crops are well up. But tomorrow fog may halt the farmer's activities for several days; a "due easterly" may blow up in an hour and continue for 10 days, parching his winter grass to charcoal black, chilling his cattle so that they go slack on milk, and keeping him and his family huddling by the fire. Or there may be nothing so decided as winds and fogs, but only gray day after gray day with heavy rains which soak the soil and overload the ditches.

Ditches. There *is* a sign of recovery! During the period when "times were bad," the hedges grew neglected, spreading at random and shedding their leaves unmolested into the ditches. But now they are being kept up. Men are at work on them all along the country roads, which means that extra men have been hired, for it takes the time of at least one man for this job alone.

As against the vast acreage of many midwestern American farms, an English farm averages from 180 to 200 acres. Therefore the farmer *must* make every inch of it count . . . which makes it worth while to mention hedges and ditches when speaking of recovery.

* * *

It is not possible to speak of recovery in agriculture without looking into marketing, but co-operative marketing as the English farmer knows it is "of a sort." In one village of each district, there is a market day each week. It comes on Friday in Haverhill and the town is so busy with traffic that a blushing policeman has to direct it. The market is around behind the village "pub." Dozens of farmers gather around the pig pens where, amid weird squealing, the voice of the auctioneer is heard (distinctly) in the land. "Foive pigs fer forty-foive shillings," he shouts. Then in answer to the dumb astonishment in our faces, he added quickly, "each. Who'll raise it, who wants these foive fat pigs?" They went at 48s. 6d. a few minutes later amid much laughter by some who were not really intending to buy but were there to stimulate trade. . . .

The co-operation in this market is "of a sort." When one farmer wants to buy a pig—or another animal, he invites his friends standing around not to raise his bid, with the assurance that he will do the same for them later on. It's an offhand way, but competent, for keeping down the h. c. l.! By 4 o'clock—tea time and dark during the winter months—every piggy will have a new home and many are already dabbed with blue and red marks meaning "sold." These direct a slightly superior glance at their unsold friends, for their own hams have already been slapped and not found wanting.

In Cambridge, 30 miles distant, the bidding is sharper, for the audience is large and they are strangers to each other, with less opportunity to bargain with neighbors before the auctioneer begins.

"Recovery" has not touched many of

(Continued on page 13)

IMPERSONAL SOVEREIGNTY

By Vannus

AT SOME FUTURE DAY when the planets, or such of them as are inhabited, establish communication with the earth and send accredited ambassadors to the nations of the globe, we may expect the Martian ambassador to the United States to display some perplexity as he casts about for the proper authority to whom to present his credentials.

We may imagine him arriving by rocket, or whatever means of transportation may prove most satisfactory, and engaging some Washington dignitary in the following conversation:

The Ambassador from Mars: I am instructed by the sovereign ruler of my planet to hand my papers to the sovereign of these United States.

Washington Dignitary: Now let me see. Who would that be?

Ambassador: What! Do you mean to tell me that you have no supreme ruler?

Dignitary: Well, I suppose we have. But he's a little hard to lay one's finger on. You see, there's the President, and there's Congress, and there's the Supreme Court, and each of them is sovereign in a way. On the other hand, there are things that each of them cannot do. So I'm a little at a loss, my friend, where to direct you. Do I understand you to say that you must hand your credentials to the absolutely supreme ruler?

Ambassador: Those are my instructions.

Dignitary: That's going to be difficult. Now that you put it up to me, I don't believe we've got one.

Ambassador: Come, come, my dear sir. You must have a sovereign. Every state must have a sovereign. There must be a supreme power in your country, otherwise how can any other country conclude agreements with you? One can't sign treaties with a vacuum. There must be parties to a contract. I am authorized to negotiate a treaty of commerce, but no signature is of any use to me except the signature of your absolute lord and ruler. How could we Martians know that anybody else's signature would be valid? I should be wasting my time in dealing with anybody but your sovereign.

Dignitary: I'm sorry, your excellency, but I simply can't give you the right address. However, I'll look into this business, and if you'll call tomorrow, perhaps I'll have the answer for you.

* * *

In democracies, the sovereign power is not always easy to locate or identify. Generally speaking, sovereignty lies in the hands of the people as a whole. But as the average citizen can hardly be expected to concern himself with all the multitudinous details of politics and administration, this sovereignty is delegated to representatives who are responsible to the people, and who perform the legislative function in the government.

In other words, it is generally assumed that sovereignty in a democracy lies in Parliament, or Congress. And, in general, this is true. Yet recent developments have indicated that it is not always the case in the United States. When the Supreme Court declared the NRA and the AAA unconstitutional, it demonstrated that there are things which Congress cannot do. That is, there are important occasions when sovereignty does not lie in the legislative body of the nation.

Then where does sovereignty lie? Since the Supreme Court had authority to invalidate some of the most important work which Congress has done for the last three years, it is not unnatural to assume that sovereignty lies in the hands of the nine justices who cast the New Deal legislation into the discard. Yet these learned gentlemen have never made any claim to be the supreme power in the nation. We do not find them asserting any right to determine the policies of the United States Government.

Since the supreme power does not lie in the hands of the 435 congressmen and 96 senators, nor in the hands of nine Supreme Court justices, some may assume that it is the prerogative of the President and the members of his Cabinet. Yet it is clearly evident that the executive department of the Government is only the servant of the legislative. The powers of the President are closely hedged about. There are many things which he cannot do without the approval of Congress.

If sovereignty lies not in the hands of Congress, nor of the Supreme Court, nor of the President and his ministers, then where does it lie? The answer to this question reveals an important and distinctive feature of the American scheme of government, a feature which has no exact parallel in any other country.

* * *

In a sense, it may be said that in any country, whether democratically governed or not, theoretical sovereignty rests with the people as a whole. Even under an absolute monarchy or a dictatorship, a people driven by injustice or tyranny to desperation may have recourse to violence and demonstrate their sovereign rights in revolution. But in every country, wherever government is established under whatever form, there is a consolidation, or delegation, or usurpation, of this sovereignty. A king is granted the supreme power, or inherits it; a dictator seizes it; an executive council or a legislative body exercises it; a court of law assumes it.

Always there is a tendency to personalize this power, an inclination to identify it with an individual or a group of persons. The people, ceasing to think of law as law and to venerate it in itself, begin in their thinking to endow persons with the attributes of power and sovereignty which in reality belong not to persons at all, but to law, which is impersonal. From recognizing the law as sovereign, they begin to think of persons as sovereigns. From venerating law as government, they begin to confuse governors with government.

* * *

Probably more than any other existing government, that of the United States departs from this tendency to personalize the sovereign. It is impossible to say that any single individual, or even any group of persons, in the Government, enjoys complete or absolute sovereignty. There is even a division of authority between the state governments and the Federal Government.

Recent events have revealed the Supreme Court as occupying a position more exalted than either Congress or the President. Yet the Supreme Court makes no claim to sovereignty. Its function is not to exercise the supreme power, but to interpret the document which incorporates the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the United States. The true sovereign is not the court which interprets, but rather the document which the court interprets, the Constitution.

It may, therefore, be said that the United States has an impersonal sovereign in the form of a written instrument of government. The Constitution is higher than Congress, President, or Supreme Court. They are created by it, and must function within the limits imposed by the fundamental law.

This arrangement gives a striking measure of impersonality to American government. In no other country is sovereignty so completely vested in a document, a written body of fundamental law. In most other countries it is possible to point to an individual or a group of persons and say, "There sits the sovereign power in this state." Not so in the United States. The sovereignty resides in an instrument of government, and the function of the highest authorities in the land is to abide by and interpret it.

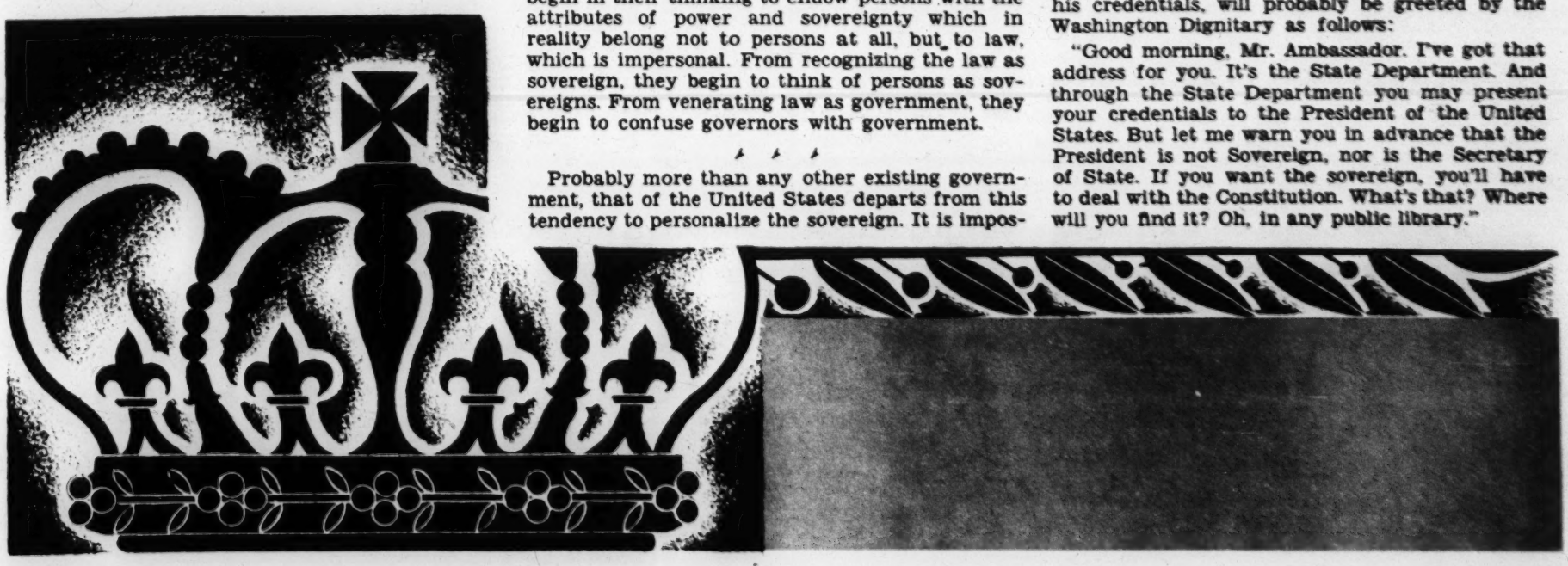
There is a striking parallel between this arrangement and true Christianity. Just as in the United States the sovereign power is embodied in a document, so in the Christian church the ultimate authority must rest in a book, the Bible—more especially the New Testament. Just as the Bible is more important and more fundamental to Christianity than any priestly hierarchy, so the Constition is more absolutely sovereign in the United States than any legislative, executive or judicial officer.

The very reluctance of the people of the United States to confer supreme power upon any individual or group of individuals bears witness to the national conviction that the ultimate authority in law and government must be not human, but divine.

* * *

So, the Ambassador from Mars, returning for more information as to the proper recipient of his credentials, will probably be greeted by the Washington Dignitary as follows:

"Good morning, Mr. Ambassador. I've got that address for you. It's the State Department. And through the State Department you may present your credentials to the President of the United States. But let me warn you in advance that the President is not Sovereign, nor is the Secretary of State. If you want the sovereign, you'll have to deal with the Constitution. What's that? Where will you find it? Oh, in any public library."



Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"MAN IN RED," A PERSIAN MINIATURE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, BY SHAH MUHAMMAD

Iran Stand

In Fifteen Years, Under the Dictatorship of Reza Independence of British and Russian Influ

By Demaree

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO, in February, an obscure Persian army officer quietly marched into Teheran at the head of 3000 men and bloodlessly seized the reins of government. Nearly five years later, on Dec. 12, 1925, this same man placed himself on the ancient throne of Persia as Reza Shah Pahlevi, the first ruler of a new dynasty, and restored to his country its ancient name of Iran.

The people of Iran, celebrating this winter the completion of the first decade of this new dynasty, are looking back upon changes as momentous as any in their long and stormy history. Fifteen years of a dictatorship more personal than any in modern times have transformed a weak and chaotic Persia, broken up into principalities loosely ruled by tribal chieftains and occupied by the troops of three foreign powers, into a strong and united Iran, capable of defending itself equally against internal and external enemies.

To one familiar with other modern dictatorships, Iran presents a striking contrast. The Iranian dictator ousted a decadent dynasty and established himself in power in accord with ancient Persian traditions; he has not pretended to change the form of government to which the Persian people have been accustomed for centuries. The form of government in Iran today is the same as it was in 1921—a monarchy theoretically limited but actually absolute. The Shah's will is not hampered by the nominal existence of a constitution, an elected assembly and a cabinet.

* * *

Unlike all other modern dictators, Reza Shah scorns the new methods of propaganda and persuasion to enlist popular support for his policies. He runs his country as a general runs an army, giving orders without explanation except to some of his superior officers. As one foreign resident in Teheran shrewdly observed, he is "not hampered by a formula."

Yet Reza Shah, described by one enthusiastic supporter as the greatest Persian ruler since Cyrus the Great, appears to fit as snugly into this modern world as the "new-fashioned" dictators of Europe and Turkey. In his 15 years of rule, he has proved that he thoroughly understands not only his own people and their habits of thought, but also the most modern devices of other dictators. He has introduced and adapted to Iran such "new-fangled" schemes as a foreign trade monopoly with as much skill as the Russian Communists.

An astute foreign observer in Teheran suggested to the writer that Reza Shah is the first real dictator Persia has known. Of course, Persia has had other great despotic rulers, but they were great as conquerors and raiders of other countries. They did not attempt the more difficult task of consolidating and developing the natural and human resources of their own country. In this respect, the present Shah may be the most useful ruler the Persian people have known.

* * *

That Reza Shah has a profound hold upon his people, based upon something more than force, is beyond dispute. In more than 2000 miles of travel through Iran this winter, in conversations with Iranian and foreign residents of diverse occupations and views, the writer did not find one person who denied that his rule has been beneficial to Iran. He has united the warring tribes, perhaps for the first time in history; he has modernized Iran to an impressive degree; he has given Iran its first modern system of communications and has made travel safe in every part of a country where it has been dangerous for centuries.

But more important than any of these things, he has rekindled in the Iranian people a conviction that they can rule themselves capably and energetically in this modern world; he has turned them from apathetic contemplation of their glorious past toward active participation in constructing a useful present and a more hopeful future. He has revived ambition and self-confidence in a people who had sunk under decadent rulers into lethargy and despair.

This new spirit, everywhere apparent in present-day Iran, seems more important than all the new railways, highways, factories, schools and public buildings which attract the attention of visitors and stimulate the pride of Iranians. This spirit, so generally aroused that it is not likely to be lost, is probably the greatest accomplishment of the 15 years of Reza Shah's personal dictatorship.

The vigorous Nationalist government created by Reza Shah is influenced today as it has been from the beginning by one central fact: that for generations Iran was a battleground for the conflicting interests of Great Britain and Russia.

* * *

Iranians today proudly describe the Shah as the man who drove Soviet troops into the Caspian and British troops into the Persian Gulf. This overstatement of the truth apparently means more to Iranians than anything else with which the Shah is credited. He is still assured of popular support for every move designed further to weaken British and Russian interests in Iran.

To the disinterested student of history it is apparent that this very conflict of interests was perhaps the most important aid to Reza Shah in creating a strong Iranian government. When he seized power in 1921, Russian Bolsheviks occupied northern Persia and already had set up a Soviet government. Only the British threat to counter this move by establishing a protectorate in the south persuaded the Bolsheviks to retire. At that time Reza Shah's army was too weak to resist either the Russians or the British.

Nevertheless, Reza Shah is motivated today, as he has been for 15 years, by a determination bordering upon obsession to liberate Iran completely from foreign influence. So far as political influence is concerned, he has already accomplished his purpose.

* * *

British policy in Persia, as numerous British statesmen have declared, always has been primarily concerned with keeping a buffer state between Russia and India. British "intrigues" were designed to check both Tsarist and, until 1921, Soviet attempts to take advantage of weak Persian governments to absorb the country and thus cut across the road to India. When a strong Persian ruler appeared who proved able to form such a state, the British "menace" automatically disappeared.

This purpose sufficiently explained the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907, which divided Persia into spheres of influence; Britain countenanced Russia's penetration into northern Persia in order to keep her out of the south. This agreement, contrary to a common belief, did not even include the south Persia oil fields in Britain's sphere of influence. The Bolshevik threat in 1919 also explained the abortive British-Persian agreement which established a partial British protectorate.

Nevertheless, the writer discovered in conversations this winter with several Iranian Cabinet ministers, and with other Iranians in all walks of life, that these agreements aroused a bitterness against Great Britain which has not yet been forgotten. Iranian Nationalists certainly are determined to make it impossible for Britain again to intervene in Iranian affairs.

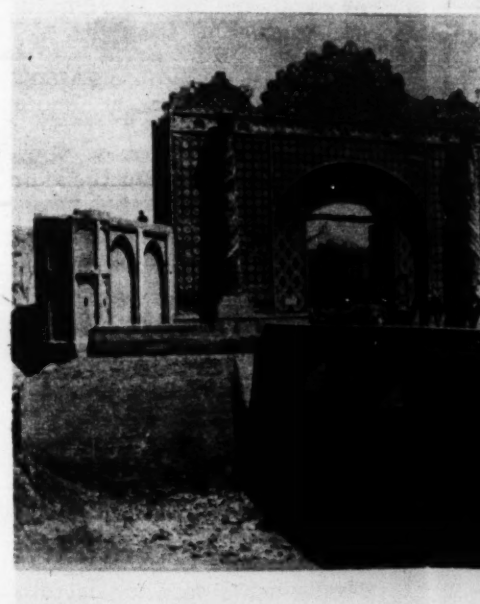
Relations between the two countries are only formally polite. The Anglo-Iranian oil concession, which was abruptly canceled in 1933, was renewed on more favorable terms to Iran, and provides a large part of the Government's revenue. There is not likely to be further trouble about this concession. The Iranians, by establishing their own banks, are seeking to weaken the British-controlled Imperial Bank of Iran. The Iranian trade monopoly has given to Japan a large part of the former British trade in cotton textiles.

Apparently Great Britain accepts with equanimity these results of the rise of Iranian nationalism, because Reza Shah has created that strong buffer state between Russia and India.

* * *

Iranians no longer fear the political penetration of Soviet Russia. Apparently they believe Soviet assurances that the Bolsheviks will not resume the attempts which they made up to 1921 to absorb northern Persia. In this respect, Soviet Russia is a more comfortable neighbor than Tsarist Russia. But Iranians bitterly resent the advantages Moscow has taken of northern Persia's economic dependence upon Russia.

By "squeezing" Iran economically so



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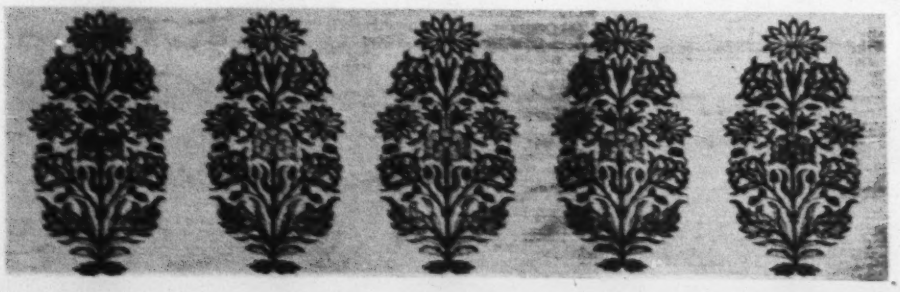

ands United

of Reza Shah Pahlevi, the Persian State Has Found ian Influences and Is Building Its Own Future

By Demaree Bess

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drastically that thousands of Iranian merchants have been ruined, Moscow has lost any influence which may have accrued to her from the dramatic renunciation of Tsarist concessions and privileges in Iran. Soviet economic tactics, graphically described to the writer by Iranian statesmen, have impelled Reza Shah's government to strain every effort to loosen the Soviet economic hold in northern Iran. A major part of Iranian revenues is being expended today to provide a new trade outlet for Iran's northern provinces, which still must depend upon Russia's good graces to dispose of their surplus.

* * *

Soviet Russia and Iran this winter concluded a new trade agreement providing for an interchange of products involving 40 per cent of Iran's foreign trade. The trade is balanced, Russia accepting raw materials in return for manufactured goods.

This agreement does not indicate Iranian preference for Soviet goods, which are still considered inferior to most others, but it does reveal the extent of Iran's economic dependence upon Soviet Russia.

The cause of this dependence becomes abundantly clear when one travels along new motor highways through the rich provinces of northern Persia and along the Caspian littoral, and then continues southward across the mighty Elburz Mountains to central and southern Iran.

In the north, one finds a region bursting with abundance. The plains and valleys are a panorama of intensely cultivated fields producing rice, cotton, sugar beets, tea, wheat and barley. On the plateaus cattle and sheep find ample pasturage. The hillsides are covered with olive and citrus fruit trees and tea plantations. Iranian peasants cultivate silkworms. The mountains facing the Caspian are densely timbered.

* * *

Here is concentrated two thirds of Iran's agricultural wealth. Preliminary geological surveys indicate that here also are rich deposits of oil, iron and copper which have not yet been touched. This is a land richly blessed by nature.

But, when one turns southward, one realizes that this region of abundance is cut off from the rest of Iran by intervening mountains, rising more than 10,000 feet from the Caspian. Before the present Shah emerged, the only connecting link was an inferior highway built by Tsarist Russia. An accident of nature has made it possible for this region easily to dispose of its surplus products only by shipment across the Caspian. The only alternative is transportation by railway or motortruck across the intervening mountains.

This is the region which Tsarist Russia was preparing to add to its far-flung empire, and in which Soviet Russia once set up a subsidiary Soviet government. This region today can dispose of its surplus only by grace of Soviet Russia, which controls the other side of the Caspian and the outlet to its own and to world markets.

Nationalist Iran, determined to free itself from foreign influence, is especially determined to break the economic dependence of these rich northern provinces upon Soviet Russia. It has discovered in the past that Soviet Russia, despite professions of friendship, is a "Yankee trader" when it comes to business. In 1926, when Moscow wished to correct an unfavorable trade balance and to compel Iran to settle outstanding differences, it imposed, without warning, an embargo upon all Iranian goods except cotton.

* * *

The embargo continued until August, 1927, when Iran finally agreed to grant diplomatic immunity to Soviet trade representatives, and in the meantime thousands of merchants and peasants in the northern provinces, dependent upon the Soviet market, had been ruined. That lesson, so hardly learned, was not lost upon Iran; Reza Shah and his associates from that time redoubled their efforts to create a new outlet for the surplus products of northern Iran.

With this end in view, the Iranian Government, ruling a country only recently emerged from feudalism and a pastoral-agricultural economy, has wrested from its people enough money in taxes to build some of the most costly motor highways in the world and to complete 249 kilometers of an expensive railway from the new port of Noe-shahr on the Caspian across the Elburz Mountains to Teheran. That railway involves construction of hundreds of tunnels and concrete bridges and miles of solid rock retaining walls.

To finance its construction, the Government established monopolies for sugar and tea, so that every man, woman and child in Iran is helping to pay for it. Swedish-Danish engineers are well ahead of construction schedules, and the railway will reach Teheran before the end of 1937. Meanwhile, another railway is being built from the south to connect the Caspian with the Persian Gulf.

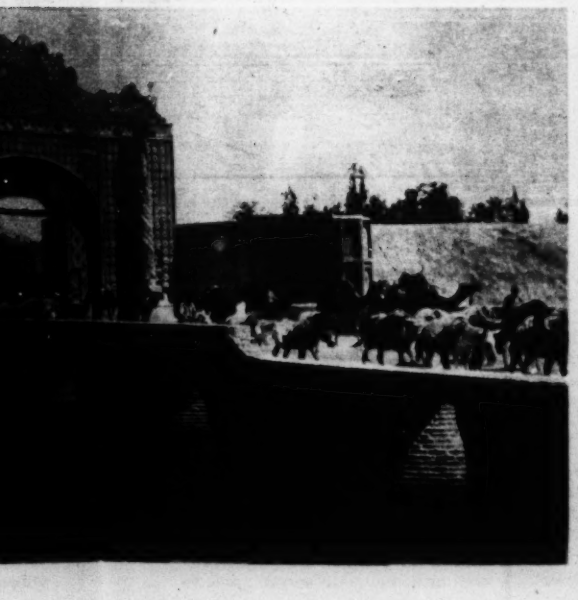
Dispassionate economists assert that the railway is economically indefensible, but this assertion makes no impression upon the Iranians. They are determined to be free of foreign influence, and so long as Soviet Russia controls the outlet to the surplus of their northern provinces, such freedom is impossible.

Iranian statesmen frankly discussed with the writer the difficulties of trading with Soviet Russia. They described how Moscow has on several occasions unmercifully "squeezed" Iran merchants. Knowing that they had a monopoly of the northern market, the Russians paid ruinously low prices for Iranian products and set their own values on Soviet goods given in exchange.

* * *

But the Iran Government finally has devised means for dealing with the Soviets. They have established a foreign trade monopoly which gives them the same bargaining power as Soviet state trusts, and have set up state-supervised trading trusts to deal with Soviet trusts. Only by such devices, they declared, was it possible to strike fair bargains with the Soviets. Otherwise, Soviet trusts could drive ruinous bargains with competing individual merchants and peasants.

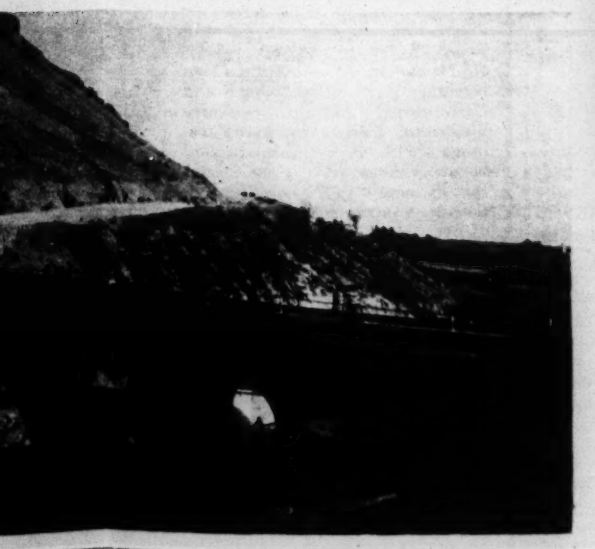
Foreign economists question whether it will ever be economically justifiable to ship the products of the Caspian littoral by rail or motortruck when Caspian ships carry goods so much more cheaply. But this question does not concern Iranian Nationalists. Once the railway is finished, they declare, they will never again be at the mercy of the Russians as they were in 1926 and 1927. Then they could find no outlet for their northern surplus at any price. The railway, at least, will assure some return, and will show the Russians that they cannot repeat this notorious "squeezing" period.



LAID GATE TO TEHERAN, IRAN'S CAPITAL

SHAH RIZA KHAN PAHLEVI
Who Has Completed His First Decade as Ruler of Iran's New Dynasty.

AMONG THE NOMAD TRIBES OF IRAN, NOW UNDER CONTROL



MOUNTAIN HIGHWAYS UNITING THE NATION

IN TEHERAN, WITH THE BRITISH-CONTROLLED IMPERIAL BANK PROMINENT

Among the New Books

A Ballad-Epic of the Argentine

Martin Fierro, by José Hernandez. Adapted from the Spanish by Walter Owen. London: Blackwell. 32s. 6d.

MARTIN FIERRO is as celebrated in the Argentine as Robin Hood, or Pickwick, in English-speaking countries. Very different from them, of course; it would be absurd to look even through Wild West literature for a figure to match with the nineteenth - century *gaucho*. One hears echoes of the authentic cattleman accent in a few cowboy songs, but in general the cowboy or "wide open space" verse that has come my way is tainted by literariness.

Martin Fierro was one of those fictions who so completely embody the experience of a mass of people that they seem to be alive. Mr. Walter Owen, in his introduction to this, the first English translation of the poem, says:

> Every gaucho could play the guitar and every gaucho was a singer. And here was no town-bred poet, writing verses full of unfamiliar scenes, literary conceits and long-nebbed words, but one singing as themselves, but better, of the things they knew and saw and felt, in words full-flavored of the Pampa soil, the rank, gusty vivid life of plain and ranch and outpost, of round up and cattle brand and Indian raid. Fierro and Cruz (his companion) were flesh and blood. They had gone over to the Indians as the book told, to escape the press-gang and the injustice of a government that daily made a greater fuss over a man's settling his quarrels in the good old-fashioned manner with his "facón." Some day they could return, and the gauchos would gather to welcome them.

One might fear in picking up "Martin Fierro" for the first time that once more one was going to be drowned in the turgid rhetoric which characterizes so much South American verse. But there is no rhetoric in "Martin Fierro." It has not the complete naïveté of early ballad, but it is popular, swinging, simple and unforgettably vivid. It is rather apt to make a song of the woes of the gaucho and it gets tiresome at times about the wickedness of the Government, but it is fresh and it moves with speed.

* * *

A good deal of the action is bloody, though not all, and when it is most bloody it becomes touchingly or dramatically pious in a fashion that has been inherited straight from Andalusia. The gaucho was—he exists no longer—a fatalist and a child, moody, ferocious, loyal, superstitious and shrewd. His humor was of the phlegmatic kind. One of the best things is the account given by Fierro's son of his education at the hands of a repentant Basque cattle-stealer, and the double-edged eulogies of his neighbors when he passed on. This is dry, shrewd humor at its best.

The Basque was a fountain of proverbs, some of them old Spanish ones. This, for example:

> The devil is sly, for he's built that way,
> But he's slyer because he's old.
> The scarred fox is the hardest one
> To take with trap or ruse;
> Don't grudge the effort or spare the pains,
> When there's none but yourself to share the gains;
> The cow that gives the richest milk
> Is the one that longest chews.

Fierro's own counsel to his sons was nobler.

* * *

The poem was first published in two parts, the second following the first after a lapse of seven years. The outlawed Fierra returns, in the second part, and finds his two lost sons again. They tell their stories. And there is an extraordinary singing match between Fierro and a Negro in which they ask each other riddles such as What is Time? Or What is Number? Why did God make Weight?—and so on. And the hard vernacular into which Mr. Owen has made his admirable translation breaks into fine warm passages:

> With my mellow guitar across my knee,
> The flies even give me room,
> And the talk is stilled, and the laugh and jest,
> As I draw the notes from its sounding breast;
> The high string sighs and the middles weep,
> And the low strings mourn and boom.

The poem runs to nearly 300 pages and very rarely loses its vigor and accent. It is a unique example of modern ballad-epic and Mr. Owen has risen to the occasion in his adaptation. I wish I could say as much of the illustrator of an otherwise well-printed and produced volume. The drawings have tamed men and beasts into nursery figures.

V. S. PRITCHETT

ANNE GREEN

Author of "Winchester House" (Dutton), Reviewed in the Monitor Feb. 17.

China and Communism

China's Millions, by Anna Louise Strong. New York: Knight Publishing Co. $2.50.

NEW INTEREST IN Miss Strong's apologia for Communism in China concerns itself with the final 38 pages of her current volume. The book was published originally in 1928 but she has since added three brief chapters covering 1927 to 1935.

With Miss Strong's viewpoint as a defender of the Chinese masses so well known, her excoriation of Chiang Kai-shek and all his works comes with little surprise. Her assessment of the extent and influence of the Chinese Communist organization, however, cannot be accepted without the same reservations which may be attached to her story of the heroisms of the Red Army of China.

* * *

Miss Strong could hardly be expected to have a particular sympathy for the capitalists upon whose avarice she blames much of China's woes. A single sentence is characteristic of this mood . . . "Financer of Japan against Manchuria, financer of Nanking against the Chinese peasants and of Canton against Nanking, financer of every internal Chinese slaughter and with her own navy participating in that slaughter—America is the strongest and greatest imperialist in the world!"

* * *

Yet it is to "another America than that of the financial and industrial magnates" that a concluding message is directed, given to Miss Strong by Madam Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic. It protests against the supplying of munitions to the Nanking Government and decries "the active collaboration of American imperialism in massacring millions of Chinese workers and peasants."

Throughout Miss Strong's chronicle there is little that suggests a solution for China except further conflict. With a certain irony she quotes from a proclamation of the Fifteenth Army to the people of Wuhan: "Imperialism and militarism disappear before our faces."

It did not prove so in 1927. And Miss Strong's Communists seem to bring this hope no nearer to realization.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Travel

Sky Gypsy, by Claudia Cranston (Philadelphia: Lippincott, $2.50). An interesting and gay account of a 25,000-mile air trip around South America.

* * *

Burners of Men, by Marcel Griaule (Lippincott, $2.50). A brilliantly written but unpleasant story of ethnographic and linguistic mission to Ethiopia, giving information on customs, religion, music, technology and arts of inner Abyssinia.

* * *

Slaves and Ivory in Abyssinia, by Maj. Henry Darley (McBride, $2). New edition of a record originally produced some 15 years ago, with an introduction by C. W. Hobley, which brings it down to date, but does not add to one's desire to visit Ethiopia.

Biography

Letters to Harriet, by William Vaughn Moody, edited with introduction and conclusion by Percy MacKaye (Houghton Mifflin, $3.50). Selections from letters written, 1901-1909, by Moody to the woman who became his wife, illustrative of a stirring period in American poetico-dramatic history and expressive of two interesting personalities.

* * *

Lafayette, a Life, translated from the German of Andreas Latzko by E. W. Dickes (Doubleday, Doran, $3). A romantic biography of a paladin of liberty, who might have changed the course of the French Revolution had he been more partisan than idealistic.

* * *

Satanta, by Clarence Wharton (Banks Upshaw, $2). A popular account of a Kiowa chief whose moonlight raids terrorized the Texas settlements from 1850 until 1870.

* * *

Never Say Die, by John Paton (Longmans Green, $2.50). Autobiography of an Aberdeen youth who grew up to be a mouthpiece for the working class. Published in England under the title, "A Proletarian Pilgrimage."

* * *

Apache Agent: The Story of John P. Clum, by Woodworth Clum (Houghton, Mifflin, $3). How love, kindness and justice tamed the untamable Apaches; and how one determined man arrested Geronimo, where thousands of soldiers failed.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Belles Lettres

Correspondence of Thomas Gray, edited by Paget Toynbee and Leonard Whibley (Oxford, 3 vols, $21). The definitive edition of this celebrated correspondence; 500 letters from Gray to his friends, with 86 from his friends to Gray. The editors supply a rich commentary elucidating the allusions of every kind.

History

Realism and Nationalism, 1852-1871, by Robert C. Binkley (Harper, $3.75). Part of an ambitious American history of modern Europe, this volume traces the decline of the idea of confederation and the triumph of nationalism. It thus furnishes one answer to the question: "After nationalism, what?"

* * *

Hawaii, a Pageant of the Soil, by Jean Hobbs (Stanford University Press, $2.50). How the Hawaiians lost their lands—not, Miss Hobbs says, at the hands of the New England missionaries who made modern Hawaii.

Art, Drama, Music

Art in America, edited by Holger Cahill and Alfred H. Barr Jr. (Reynal & Hitchcock, $3.50). A complete condensed and illustrated survey of American art from 1600 to the present day.

* * *

The Movies on Trial, edited and compiled by William J. Perlman (Macmillan, $2.50). Twenty persons prominent in welfare, judicial, religious, artistic, political and journalistic circles discuss the films.

* * *

Timothy Cole, Wood Engraver, by Alphaeus P. Cole and Margaret Ward Cole (Pioneer Associates, $7.50). Informing biography written by members of the family of the greatest wood engraver of our time.

* * *

Chinese Art, by Arnold Silcock (Oxford, $2.50). A very useful cursory history of Chinese Art from prehistoric times, written with the Burlington House Exhibition in mind.

How Does Your
English
Impress Others?

YOU are sized up every day by the words you use, how you use them, your spelling, grammar, pronunciation.

Others think you are lacking in culture if you say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me"; if you use "who" for "whom" and "shall" for "will"; if you say "hosPITable" when you mean "HOSpitable," or if you make similar mistakes. Fairly or unfairly, you are judged by your English.

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More Letters From the Brownings in Italy

Twenty-two Unpublished Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Robert Browning Addressed to Henrietta and Arabella Moulton-Barrett. New York: The United Feature Syndicate. $10.

IT MAY be a small matter to complain of; but it is to be wished that the practice were abolished of entitling letters or other documents published for the first time as "unpublished"; for the reader's first reaction to the announcement is a firm and vigorous protest to the effect that they cannot be "unpublished" when they lie before him in published form. Here, for example, we have 22 letters, hitherto unpublished.

Our second thought is that $10 is a lot of money to ask for these slender pickings, less than 100 pages in all, even though only 1188 copies have been printed at Crosby Gaige's Watch Hill Press. This sort of artificially manufactured rarity almost invariably comes into the secondhand market very quickly at about one third the price. The book is seemly, unpretentiously (and cheaply) bound in boards, and the letters are of some interest though of no great importance; but neither form nor content justifies the amount asked for it.

The letters are part of a much larger number formerly in the possession of Mr. J. A. S. Altham, to whom they descended from the original recipients. Altogether there were 131 letters. Of these the more or less mutilated texts of more than 100 were edited some years ago by Dr. Leonard Huxley; in his edition portions of the letters considered too personal for publication were deleted. At that time 23 other letters were passed over, because (it seems) the envelopes containing them were marked "private."

* * *

The originals of letters used by Dr. Huxley were sold by Mr. Altham some time ago; and more recently he has sold the originals of the 22 others now published. He has retained one letter, "quite brief and written on a small scrap of paper." In it Mrs. Browning discusses the question of her sister Henrietta's husband getting promotion in the army and the problem of the uniform he would wear. The absence of this letter from the present edition is, obviously, not greatly to be deplored.

No great amount of new light is thrown upon either poet by the publication of these letters. There is new evidence of their devotion to each other; but the fact of that devotion is one of the touching commonplaces of literary history. There is a good deal from Mrs. Browning's pen about her anxiety over the estrangement from her father. There is evidence of her characteristic and admirable concern for her sisters' welfare.

Since all the letters are written from Italy, there is naturally a series of glimpses of their Italian life, and occasionally Mrs. Browning or her husband cautions the sisters against undue alarm for their safety; for the turmoil during the political disturbances of 1847 and 1848 is, they say, much exaggerated by the newspapers. "One would suppose," says Robert Browning, "to read some of these accounts, particularly those extracted from the French gazettes, that we were in open insurrection with all the horrors of mobs, riots, noises and dangers: while there is not a symptom of anything of the kind—indeed there *is* no mob in this admirably civilized country."

* * *

Of allusions to their poetry there are singularly few, though in one or two places Mrs. Browning comments upon her political views, her admiration of Napoleon III, her opinions regarding the Peace of Villafranca, and other matters which enter into her two latest volumes of verse. In the later letters there are pleasant and sometimes rather witty accounts of the growth and schooling of their child, Pen Browning. Poor child! His education was a strenuous affair, what with Latin and Greek and English, French, German and Italian. "I have had to explain very seriously that with every good intention on my part, I can't possibly learn his lessons for him. . . . The Abbé who was Pen's tutor once exclaimed, 'Povero bambino, davvero e' troppo!'—and one is inclined to agree with him."

It is all very pleasant and the letters are published at an appropriate time when interest in the Brownings has been revived; but none of them is very important nor will they necessitate any altering of traditional views regarding the life and character of either poet. S. C. C.

As English as His Name

Reflections and Memories, by Sir John Squire. London: William Heinemann Ltd. 8s. 6d.

SIR JOHN SQUIRE is as English as his name, which, with that knightly prefix, might well have been used by Shakespeare. It is very appropriate that he should be editor of the English Men of Letters, and, still more so, of a series called The English Heritage.

Not that his tastes or his interests are bounded by the narrow seas. His insularity is a positive attachment to a particular plot (his own by virtue of kinship and familiarity), not a denial that excellences may flourish elsewhere. One of the best things in his present miscellany is an appreciation of "Marius the Epicurean," a book which stands outside the English tradition.

It is a fine example of Squire's catholicity that he turns from that remote and exquisite work to consider "The Diary of a Nobody" with equal enjoyment and understanding. And it is a proof of his penetration that he sees in the Grossmiths' masterpiece no mere excursion into the comic but a piece of realism almost poignant in its veracity. Mr. Pooter and his friends are not for him the freaks of fantasy which they probably were to the patrician Rosebery, but the authentic denizens of a late-Victorian London suburb.

Squire, in fact, likes to envisage, and has remarkably the gift of envisaging, his authors and their books in relation to their physical and cultural environment; not as pegs on which to hang the subtleties of an abtract aesthetic. He is a relativist in criticism. That is why he is particularly good when writing of men whom he has known.

Best of all, however, in the volume under review are the papers which give the volume its title. And best of these best is the longest of them, entitled "A London Reverie." Written as an introduction to a book of drawings by Joseph Pennell, it is a memorable and often beautiful fragment of autobiography. There is as much of the countryside as of London in it, but most of all there is the spirit of childhood and its fragrance.

"The young are a secret society," he concludes, "and the old cannot remember that they once belonged to it." But that very assertion, like the whole essay which it brings to a close, is, as regards its author at any rate, its own denial. F. B.

Innocent Crusader

Crusade, by Rupert Croft-Cooke. London: Jarrolds. 7s. 6d.

The World Is for the Young, by Lady Blanche Girouard. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d.

MR. CROFT-COOKE'S plot illustrates the revolt of one generation against its predecessor and it is a pity more was not made of this. Harry, the crusader, was the dominated son of an ethical atheist—out of the picture (except for his lingering influence) when the story opens. Harry was a railway clerk of meek and worthy demeanor, already leading a blameless existence when the conviction came to him of the need to acquire the Christian faith. His was the literal and logical nature of a child. With perfect simplicity he turned to the man who he expected would be the best exponent of Christian doctrine and behavior—a clergyman.

Harry's humble naïveté baffled this good-natured gentleman, just as the clergyman's heartiness and hint of impatience puzzled Harry. Harry bore no malice when he found he could not reconcile Bible words with orthodox behavior. He gave up his job, his security, his lodgings and his money and took to the road.

He fell in with another young man, Bert, whose independent nature occasionally led him outside the legal limits. Harry's mild, inefficient and gentle reactions to existence and society showed the signs of negative virtue while Bert's indicated a more human but positive one. Harry's search for his vague ideal led them into adventures of a more or less probable nature and the story draws to a close with one startling episode.

Mr. Croft-Cooke has avoided giving Harry any fanatical fire and has removed him from the sphere of inner conflicts. The result is a not very interesting book based on a good idea.

Lady Blanche Girouard's Irish stories, in spite of being wistful and a little sentimental, have charm. The longer stories tend to be involved and the shorter ones are not sufficiently "net," but they are all without malice. Their gentle, inconclusive flavor and pleasant, easy prose should make them attractive to readers who feel like quiet reading.

For the Authentic Values

Best in the Green Wood, by Frederick Lambeck. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.

A DAISYLIKE FRESHNESS and delight marks "Best in the Green Wood." Mrs. Beaufort, the 63-year-old heroine of Mr. Lambeck's first novel, is almost in a class with James Hilton's Mr. Chips.

Mrs. Beaufort, a widow, has retired to her suburban estate in Connecticut. Her two sons and her beloved nephew Benjie were lost in the war. To all who are wearied with the modern discussion of "values" Mrs. Beaufort will be refreshing. She knows there are authentic values—she is enjoying them: the delights of her garden, the changing seasons, the excellences of her devoted servants' housekeeping, her fine collection of phonograph records, her books.

Once a year Mrs. Beaufort is torn from her ordered seclusion to attend the birthday party of her half-sister Jerry who lives in New York City, surrounded by a coterie of brash young people. Jerry is but slightly younger than Mrs. Beaufort but she is one of the perpetual-youth seekers.

All her life Mrs. Beaufort had felt that the natural differences between her and her half-sister were differences of personal taste or inclination — awkward, to be sure, for she loved Jerry. Not until the happiness of other people was seriously involved did she see that these differences betokened a difference in their way of life.

It is a delightful adventure to watch Mrs. Beaufort stand by her guns. The story deepens into unexpected richness of controlled drama. The conversation is masterfully turned, always amusing, and often more than amusing.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Is It Springtime?

NEXT TO POETS, EDITORS probably think first of spring. The versifiers usually break into song well in advance of the first robin, but editors are under a positive necessity of rushing the season. They have to keep ahead of the calendar.

Assuming in the middle of February that the snow in some places will at least have begun to melt by the fourth of March, we have put some outdoor stories into this number of the Magazine Section. We have put a bird picture on the cover, an article about birds on page 4 and a canoe story on page 2. This takes courage—even though the canoe story is about a river that doesn't freeze over.

We have talked about the English farmer's life, not in terms of summer, on page 6, and our two center pages should remind travelers that the time is approaching when journeys to such distant areas as Persia may be a pleasant possibility.

It hasn't seemed advisable, however, so early in the season to go all out for spring. Just in case of cold, rainy weather it seems discreet to remind our readers that there are motion-picture theaters, and that Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers have just brought out another film (page 3). Also it seems wise to go a little ahead of spring housecleaning and remind voters in forthcoming municipal elections that they may have a chance to do some jobs of mopping up corruption in municipal government, as citizens of Cincinnati and Detroit have found a way to do (page 5).

The MAGAZINE EDITORIAL on page 7, although it deals with Federal Government in the United States, nevertheless provides a point or two on the subject of government which could well be applied to cities and states.

Now that we look the table of contents over, the whole thing is pretty Spring-y. Oh well, perhaps the season will catch up with us.

THE EDITOR

Letters

Presidents at the Theater . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

May I point out that in the very interesting article, entitled "Presidents at the Theater," which appeared in the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor of the 24th ult., there is no mention of the Ben Greet Players? I think this is an omission which might be remedied, for I have it on the authority of Sir Philip Ben Greet that President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt went three times in one week to see "Everyman"; and the same President was a very frequent visitor during a summer season of the Ben Greet Company, when the plays were given on the roof of the Belasco Theater. The company gave "pastoral" performances for two days during this Presidency actually at the White House, in aid of one of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt's charities, which benefited considerably as a result. In Sir Philip's words, these visits "made history," as, up to that time, no theatrical company had given performances at the White House.

President Calvin Coolidge saw "Everyman" at Northampton.

Incidentally, Dr. Woodrow Wilson, when President of Princeton, invited Ben Greet to play "Everyman" at the University. The performance was attended, not only by Dr. and the first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, but also by Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, Dr. Van Dyke, and other distinguished Americans. Dr. Wilson was the first university president to issue this invitation, which was followed by requests for performances of "Everyman" from practically every university president in the United States.

Frederic Sargent
Brighton, Sussex, England.

Our Contributors . .

JACOB BATES ABBOTT, who painted the cover design and both wrote and illustrated the article on Page 4, has illustrated several other articles about wild fowl and animal life for the Magazine Section of the Monitor, as well as for other publications, but this is the first article he has written for the Magazine Section.

MAJOR R. RAVEN-HART has made canoe journeys in Canada, parts of Europe, and in African waters, as indicated in the article on Page 2. He wrote "Canoeing Through Europe" for the Magazine Section last June 12.

COURTLAND HOLDOM has written several articles recently about aspects of motion-picture making, and about the performers themselves. His last contribution to the Magazine appeared Feb. 5. Mr. Holdom heads the Pacific News Bureau of the Monitor, in San Francisco.

O. K. ARMSTRONG is a member of the Missouri General Assembly and author of articles on governmental subjects appearing in various magazines in the United States.

DOROTHY DESMOND is an American who has been living, during part of the autumn and winter, on a farm in the Essex countryside, in England. She was co-author of "Let's Celebrate Interdependence," in the Magazine Section of July 3, 1934.

VANNUS, meaning "fan," separates some chaff from the wheat in connection with a topic of contemporary political importance. He wrote of "Equality" in the Magazine Section of Oct. 2.

DEMAREE BESS is the Monitor's Moscow correspondent. His last article for the Magazine Section was "Lions and Lambs in Moscow," which appeared Dec. 18.

Unofficial Judge

An unofficial traffic policeman with plenty of spare time has puzzled both his professional colleagues in Southampton, England, and motorists as well with his method of giving dangerous drivers a visible black mark.

His way is to stick an "L"—symbol under Britain's new traffic laws that the driver of a vehicle is a "learner"—on any car he sees cutting in or speeding dangerously around corners. Sometimes he sticks a red "L" placard on the back of a car with glue, and sometimes, having apparently plenty of time—perhaps in a traffic block—he even chalks the letter neatly in white.

Police, who feel their amateur helper is going the wrong way about dealing with bad drivers, found out what was happening when there seemed to be a plethora of learners driving on the main road.

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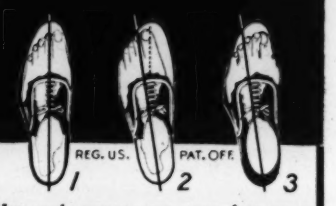

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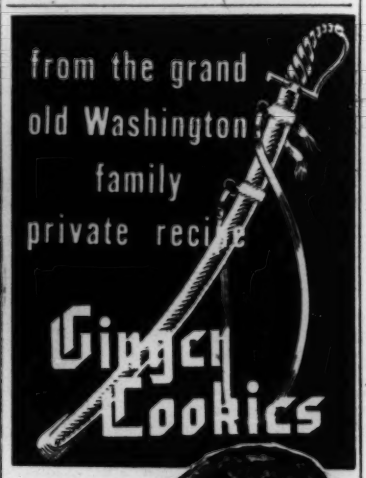

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. . Beyond Covent Garden

(Continued from Page 6)

the old traditions of the land. One morning recently, Reddy Fox killed 50 chickens in an hour's raid. One instantly supposes that the farmer's losses are tremendous from such sources, but no, while he cannot lay fox traps because of hunting laws, the Fox Hunt Club of his neighborhood insures him to the extent of replacing his chickens. This *is* recovery of a sort. It is recovery from the old feudal right of the hunt!

The "Dealer," too, has been handed down for generations. He is a middleman in his way, if not the usual way. He goes about collecting information about what is to be sold, subsequently peddling this (for a consideration) elsewhere. He came along on his bicycle during breakfast one morning with news that there was a "proper cow" for sale some 20 miles distant, and as our milk had been "slacking off" a bit due to calving, it was decided to have a look at it. Bossy once purchased, the dealer collected from the buyer 10s. for bringing the news, as well as a goodly commission from the sale itself.

Reproduced by permisison of the artist.

"AN ESSEX FARM." A WOOD ENGRAVING BY BARBARA GREG

The farmer's politics have not wholly recovered from tradition, either. As in the United States, the English farmer is on the conservative side in matters of government. He fears radical changes. He dislikes the disappearance of the landed estates now so frequently sold for taxes; he is, in essence, slightly feudal. The word Socialism is anathema. It simply isn't used. "Labor Party" fares little better.

"Do *we* live like United States farmers?" I was asked one day. No. Day begins at nine o'clock in the morning on an English farm, winter or summer . . . at least for the farm owner. The milking is done at an earlier hour by farm hands, but in the household itself, no one stirs until seven-thirty. It seems a late hour as compared with the five to six o'clock stir on an American farm.

* * *

Then too, electricity has not penetrated the English farm land to any great extent and therefore the day ends about twelve hours after it begins. Lights, which consist of home-manufactured gas, candles and oil lamps, are not conducive to reading, so between late supper and bedtime, the farmer goes off to spend the hours in the village inn. This is as much a part of his life as his house and barns. Most business transactions are made there, where he sits by the fire, which is so much bigger and warmer than his own, dreaming, chatting, dozing. Timber is not plentiful, and the wood which finds its way into his own grate is pieces of fence rails which have rotted away and been replaced, a sapling cut down for clearance, the remains of an old shed which has been torn away. He uses them sparingly, only such as will take the chill off the big room, at one end of which he hovers, face scorching and back gooseflesh.

* * *

Yet winter is not a hard and fast affair for him as it is for his fellow farmer in the States. In the English farmer's garden, yellow calendulas and purple chrysanthemums bloom, if scantily, until Christmas. Frosts come, but little snow, and the tiny horse pond across the road catches all the early morning tints, looking like a piece of pink crepe de chine, across which the whitest of white ducks are swimming. The sky hangs low over the land, a sky that has the colors of a dove's wings, pearly gray, pink and faint azure. There are yellow leaves on the tiny willow copse, and the meadows are a patchwork quilt of green and beige and lavender. Whatever the flux of human affairs, the beauties of his landscape are unquestionable. He likes his life and would not change it.

Scott Novel Safe

A sixty years' mystery has been cleared up by the presentation of the manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's "The Heart of Midlothian" to the National Library of Scotland, by Miss J. G. Topham, of Middleham House, Yorkshire.

Ever since the display of the manuscript at the Scott Centenary Exhibition in 1871, it has been rumored that it had been lost. Furthermore, it has been stated that it covered only one quarter of the complete novel, the remaining three fourths being undiscoverable. Actually, the manuscript has for a hundred years been safe in the keeping of the Cowan family, of which Miss Topham is a member on the maternal side. The manuscript is complete except for five leaves.

Examination of the manuscript reveals that originally "Douce Davie Deans," whose daughter, Jeanie, trudged from Scotland to London in order to save the life of her sister, by pleading with the Queen herself, was called "Andrew," a name which crept into the first edition at least once. Scott also changed the name of his hero, Reuben Butler, who was at first called Tawse. The manuscript shows that Scott wrote the celebrated poem, "Proud Maisie," which occurs in the novel, straight off, setting it down just as it came to him whilst writing his story.

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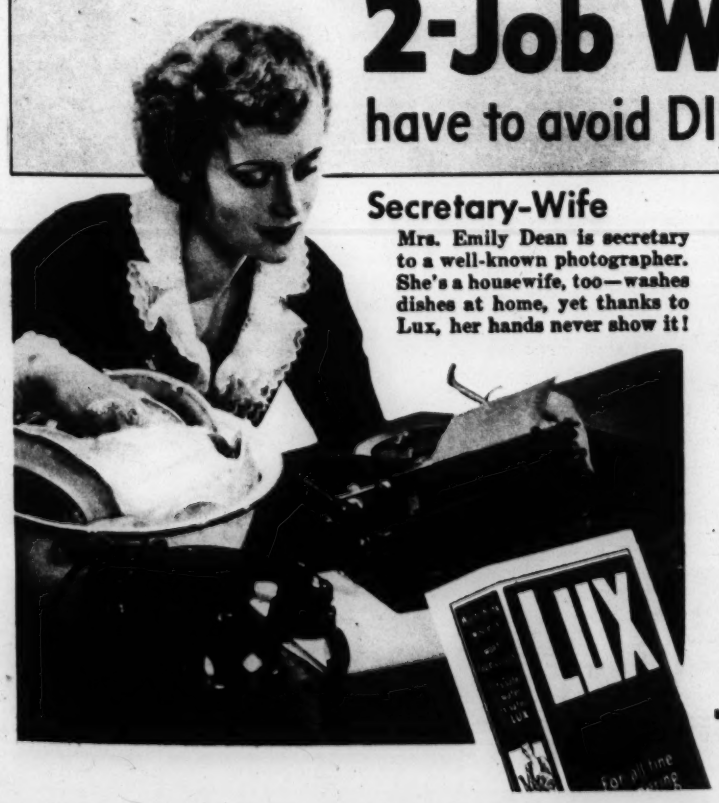

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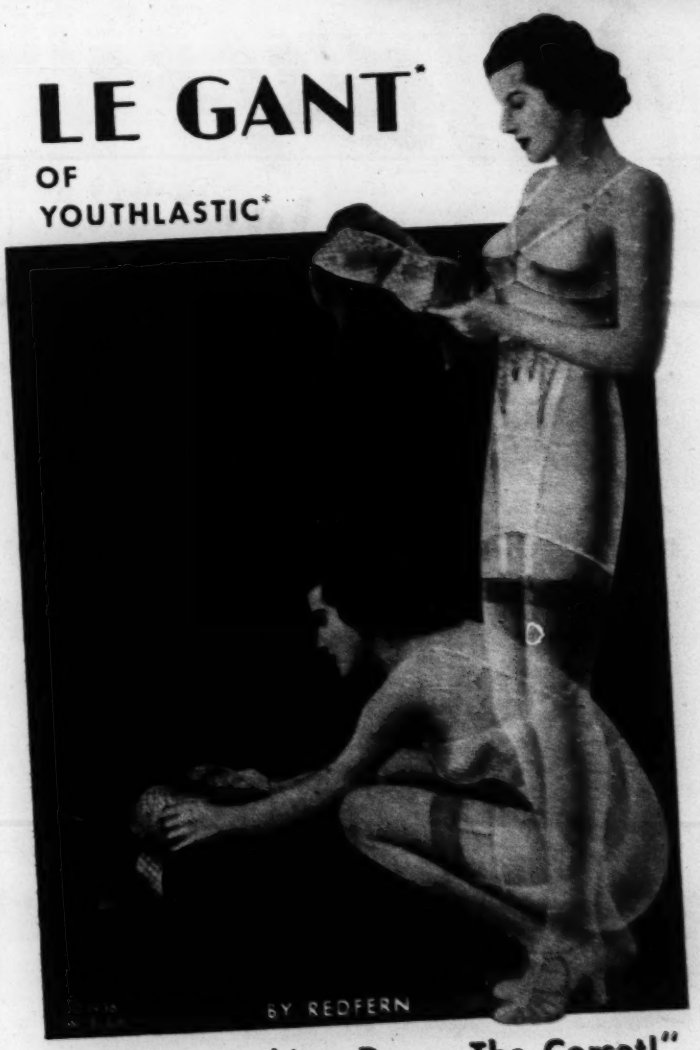

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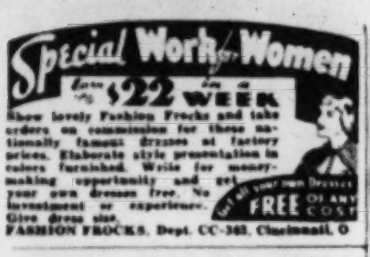

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That the Mist May Melt

RESEARCH IN THE physical sciences is today writing a modern sequel to the story of "mists" first discussed in the second chapter of Genesis. The type under investigation is the physical, pea-soup variety of London and eastern America.

Latest of the fog-dispelling devices is the Haines searchlight, which has been put to special tests along New Jersey shores. It is mounted on a large motor truck and carries its own portable power plant generating some 50 to 60 kilowatts of electrical energy. The searchlight itself consists of a huge, specially coated glass reflector mounted on an axis and turntable for focusing in any direction.

Its ability to dispel fog is largely attributed to the extraordinary intensity of the electric arc which draws 400 to 450 amperes and sends out a beam of heat for a considerable distance. In order to grasp the power of this apparatus, compare the 450 amperes it uses with 250 amperes claimed for the use of the present "world's largest searchlights."

Built by Samuel E. W. Haines of Englewood, New Jersey, former assistant director of the Oakland Observatory, California, the method used is diametrically opposite to other investigations now being carried on. Fog is known to be clouds which have come to rest on the earth's surface. Inasmuch as the nucleus of each fog particle is a speck of dust, one traveling in a fog is really traveling in a dust storm as well. The Haines method of dispelling a mist is to dry up its moisture content.

In contrast with this is the method developed by Henry G. Houghton Jr., of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who utilizes a complex system of pipes and nozzles to spray a chemical solution on fog, causing it to become heavier and fall as rain.

Another, somewhat similar, system was devised by Prof. A. Wiegand of the Meteorological Institute of Hamburg. He asserts that fog will not disperse of itself because its particles are laden with electrical charges of similar nature. Spraying them with water charged with electricity of the opposite nature, he found he could cause the fog to thicken slowly, and then fall as rain.

Perhaps the more immediately useful gains have been made in the field of fog warnings and fog piercing devices. Far superior to the lighthouses, foghorns and bells of all kinds, are the new neon-filled lamps developed by the General Electric Company, the high pitched "fog whistle" whose echoing notes allow pilots to locate perils nearly half a mile away, radio direction finders which allow a plane to fly blindly through fog, and the "fog cameras" developed by Dr. François Henroteau of Canada and Dr. Vladimir Zworykin of the Radio Corporation of America which can pick up scenes half a mile ahead and reproduce them in great detail on a nine-inch screen.

In the new fog searchlight developed by Haines, the efficiency of the reflector is so great that merely allowing the rays of the sun to strike it causes enough heat to be collected to fuse metals at the focus. The device is held by many to be of special value at airports and harbor entrances.

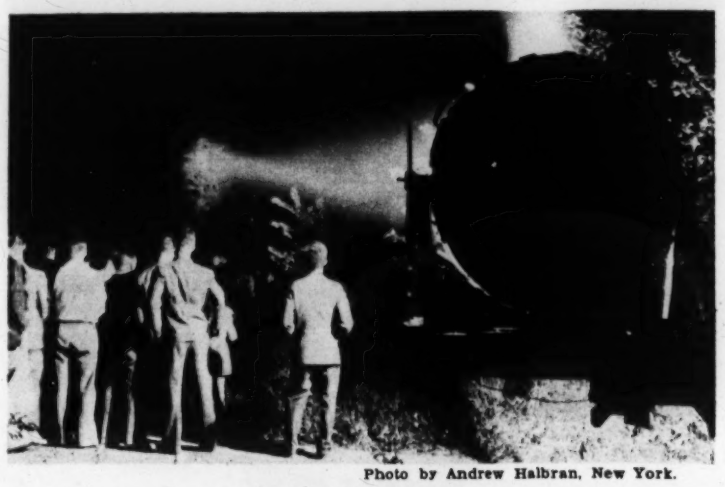
Photo by Andrew Halbran, New York.

THE FOG IS DISPELLED

The new searchlight device penetrates the fog when the beams "melt" tunnels through the cloud banks. The system is to be used by airports, ships and military operators. The photo shows the beam dispelling the fog to pick out a white letter "K" which had been painted on a large tree trunk.

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PRUDENCE Ready-to-heat and-eat **FOODS**

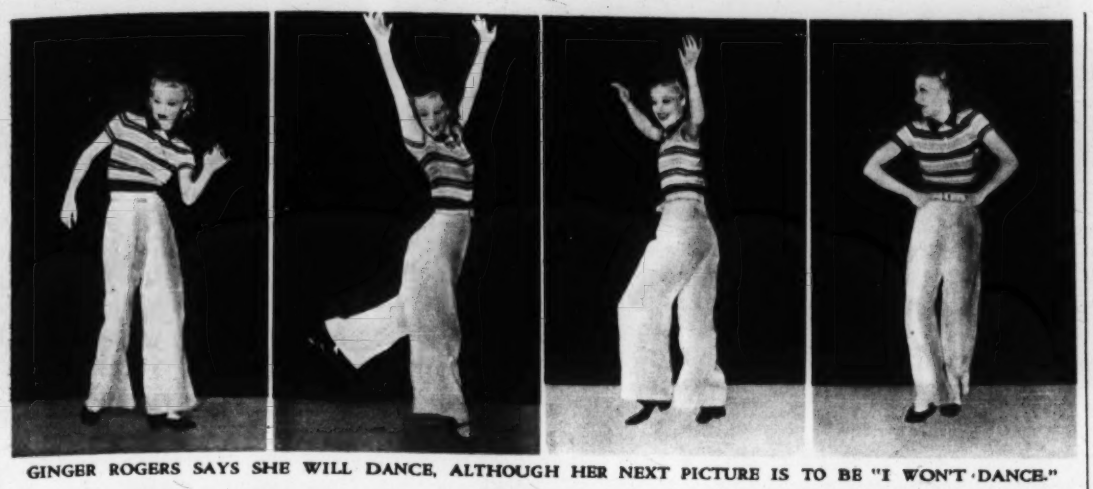
You can't bear to serve anything except the best at your table—yet even the commonest meats seem to cost like luxuries. It is indeed a problem, but there's a joyous way out if you will let Prudence Foods come to your help. Everyone in your family will hail these delicious, wholesome dishes made from fine old family recipes, in a spotless New England kitchen. And, just read how little they cost!

The big 20-ounce tin of *Prudence Corned Beef Hash* provides four man-size servings at less than 6¢ each. You can also get it in 2-portion tins. It's ready to eat, smoking hot and golden-crusted, in four minutes.

Prudence Beef Loaf with Gravy makes the grand main dish of a meal, either hot or cold, for four people at a cost of 29 cents. It is prime top round beef, ready for you to use in a dozen intriguing ways. We'll be glad to mail you our new recipe booklet, free, on request. *Prudence Lamb Stew* and *Beef Stew* are rich but inexpensive; so rich that you add a third water.

Try Prudence Foods this week, when leading grocers are featuring them. Be very positive you get *Prudence*, the genuine New England family kind.

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO., BOSTON, MASS.



GINGER ROGERS SAYS SHE WILL DANCE, ALTHOUGH HER NEXT PICTURE IS TO BE "I WON'T DANCE."

. . One Step at a Time

(Continued from Page 3)

I hadn't been so busy I might have done a lot of things I would have regretted!"

Perhaps it is this early training of long hours and hard work that places Miss Rogers in her present dilemma. Between Astaire pictures she has recently made her first solo starring picture, "In Person." As a result of its success there is some doubt in the thoughts of the studio executives whether she should continue indefinitely with Mr. Astaire or become a star in her own right. The public has come to associate her so inseparably with Mr. Astaire, however, that there seems not too much likelihood they will be parted.

I asked Mr. Astaire about his early years. At the age of 8, I found, he and his sister, Adele, started their dancing careers in vaudeville. They were successful from the first, and continued on vaudeville circuits until Fred was 17, when they entered the cast of "Over the Top," a Shubert musical comedy starring Ed Wynn. They went through many successes of this sort, playing in New York and London, until in 1922 they were for the first time starred as actors in "For Goodness Sake," interspersing their dancing with character parts.

Success in their enlarged sphere was so pronounced that plays were written specially for them, and they appeared in "Lady Be Good," "Funny Face," "Smiles," and "The Band Wagon." Then Adele married Lord Cavendish and retired from the stage, and Fred went it alone in "Gay Divorcee." While in this play, in London, he was called suddenly to Hollywood, and his fame, which had been great, but confined largely to fortunate residents of New York and London, spread to the whole world.

Mr. Astaire likes the films. The medium is decidedly different from that of the stage, but it has its advantages. So long as he is able to insist upon his dances being kept as entities within the film, and the cutters do not make them inartistic, he will be well satisfied with his new medium.

British as Screen Fans

Every man, woman and child in Britain visits a cinema 22 times in the year, taking a general average from cinema attendance. This is one of a number of striking facts brought to light in a technical paper read by Mr. S. Rowson, at the Royal Statistical Society, London.

There are 4305 cinemas in Britain, Mr. Rowson says, being about one to every 10,000 of the population. They contain, in all, 3,872,000 seats, being an average of about 900 seats apiece.

The proportion of British to foreign films shown in the United Kingdom is now increasing, he also reported. The total length of major British films exhibited has risen from 624,000 feet in 1930 to 1,186,000 last year. On the other hand, he says, there has been a tendency for foreign "long" films to diminish. The average number of times which every major British film was screened last year was 7420; the corresponding figure for foreign films was 6900.

Cinema seats are extraordinarily cheap in Britain. Mr. Rowson estimates the average price charged for them at 10.3 pence (21 cents) each, including government taxation. The total spent upon cinemas in the United Kingdom last year was about £41,000,000, of which £6,800,000 went to the state in the form of taxes.

British cinemas do most of their trade in the winter and when the weather does not favor outdoor occupations. January usually is one of their busiest months.

Cars Made to Music

A milestone in the history of the British motor industry was reached recently when a big Coventry firm introduced a system of radiocasting gramophone disks to their employees during worktime.

Loudspeakers are eventually to be erected in all departments except those where the noise of machinery is too great for the music to be heard.

At present a one-hour program of music is radiocast during the morning, and again in the afternoon. During the lunch hour the equipment is in constant use, and impromptu dances are held by the staff.

The innovation, although long in use by some manufacturing concerns in the United States, is proving immensely popular with the workpeople in the Coventry factory, especially in the trimming department, where girl labor is extensively employed.

It is a criticism of modern industrialism that it entails routine tasks which do not fully occupy the mind. This action on the part of the company is called a step toward removing the grounds for this criticism.

In engines, as in fine watches, precision determines the product. Pyroil is a product of precision. Under the accurate functioning of intricate and massive apparatus its formulation is exact. Each of its several properties is of precision manufacture, too. And each is an element of singular lubricative ability.

Pyroil is not a mere "break-in" oil. It does not accelerate wear while a new engine is "breaking in." It is not just a "graphite oil." Its action is to *protect* from "break-in" period throughout the life of engine or machine. It safeguards gears, bearings, pistons, valves by shielding the metal against many common damage dangers. It cuts down friction, reduces wear. It increases power, induces smoother, "peppier" operation. Saves far more than its cost.

Interesting laboratorial evidence in chart and photomicrographic form reveals remarkable efficiencies indicated when Pyroil is added to the regular lubricants used. Send for this. It is Free. Mail coupon below.

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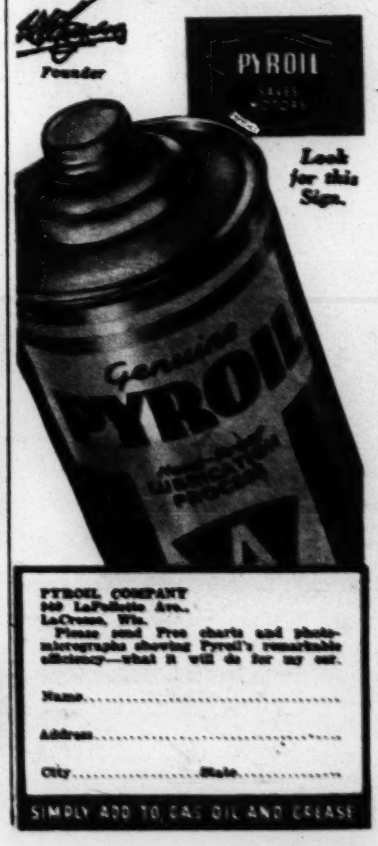
Founder



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PINEAPPLE-CHEESE SALAD

(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
½ cup hot water
1 cup crushed pineapple (canned)
1 tablespoonful sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup cream or evaporated milk (whipped)
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
⅔ cup grated American cheese or cream cheese

Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add sugar, salt and hot water and stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice and pineapple and cool. When it begins to congeal, beat in cheese and whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water, and chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce and serve with mayonnaise—sprinkle the mayonnaise with chopped red or green peppers.

A package of Knox Sparkling Gelatine makes 4 different dishes, 6 servings each.

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AND IT WASHES COTTONS AND LINENS THE WHITEST YOU EVER SAW!
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MILLIONS of women without washers have said goodbye to back-breaking washboard scrubbing by changing to Rinso—the soap that SOAKS clothes clean without scrubbing or boiling.

Clothes soaked in Rinso's creamy, active suds come much whiter and brighter than they do with old-fashioned soaps and methods. Even grimy cuffs and edges come clean with a little gentle hand rubbing. This "no-scrub" method not only saves you—it saves the clothes.

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Rinso is recommended by the makers of 33 famous washers. Gives thick suds even in hardest water. Grand for dishes. Rinso's rich suds make grease vanish *completely*. No greasy film left on dishes.

TESTED AND APPROVED BY GOOD HOUSEKEEPING INSTITUTE

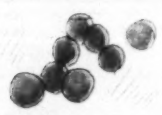
Pep up your menus with Color . . .

Meals can be made inviting and attractive in color as well as in flavor and variety of foods. Here is a colorful menu:

Pineapple Mint Cocktail
Creamed Ham and Peas in Potato Nests
Glazed Whole Carrots — Red and White Slaw
Hot Biscuits
Tri-color Fruit Gelatine — Cookies
Coffee

Inviting foods that harmonize and contrast correctly . . . and all so simple to prepare!

Potato Nests, light, fluffy, made with Rumford Baking Powder, give an air and flavor of special interest to left-overs of meat, fish or vegetables. Try this recipe:



POTATO NESTS

2 cups thick, hot mashed potatoes
1 tablespoon cream
1 egg
1 tablespoon chopped onion, if desired
Salt and pepper to taste
1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
1 tablespoon butter
½ cup fine, dry bread crumbs

Add the egg well beaten, the chopped onion, the cream and the seasonings to the mashed potatoes. Beat the mixture until light, then add the baking powder and again beat thoroughly. On a well greased baking sheet, shape the mixture into small circular forms with hollow centers. Brush the entire surface with melted butter, sprinkle with the bread crumbs and set in a hot oven, 400-450° until thoroughly heated and golden brown. With a broad spatula or pancake turner, lift the nests to a hot platter. Fill with creamed ham and peas.

CREAMED HAM AND PEAS

3 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons butter
1½ cups milk
1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
1 cup diced, cooked ham
1 cup cooked peas
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
Salt and pepper to taste

In the upper part of a double boiler melt the butter and blend with the flour. Scald the milk and add to this mixture slowly. Cook until thickened. Remove from the fire, beat in the Rumford. Combine with the ham and peas and seasonings. Heat thoroughly once again and serve immediately in potato nests.

If using fresh green peas use a little Rumford in the cooking water . . . the peas will remain brighter in color . . . one level teaspoon of Rumford to each quart of water is a good proportion.

Rumford fluffs up potato mixtures, soufflés, croquettes just as it leavens cakes and hotbreads, assures them an even texture and delicate flavor. And because Rumford is a pure all-phosphate baking powder it never leaves any bitter taste, whether used in baking or in general cooking.

Rumford is an unusual leavener, . . . not just any baking powder can be counted on for these special uses. Rumford's controlled double acting leavening means extra lightness for every sort of dish, whether layer cakes, biscuits or potato nests!

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